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VOL. LXXXVII NO 87 VICTORIA, B.C., SUNDAY, APRIL 6 1902 FORTY-FOURTH YEAR

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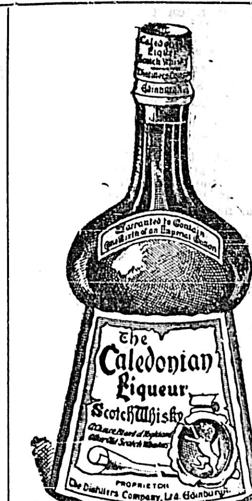

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To see what we have of interest—take time to come in, examine and buy. You'll find plenty of the most desirable goods. We will make it to your interest to see us and buy here.

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AYLMER'S TOMATOES, tin .... 12½c.
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DIXI CEYLON TEA, lb. .... 35c.
NEW GRASS BUTTER, large square 50c.

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Manufacturers of Furs and Taxidermy { Sealskin Garments A Specialty.
Furs Dressed, Dyed, Redyed, Altered and Repaired { Fur Garments Stored and Looked After at Moderate Rates.
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New Patterns from 10c. up, (Double Roll): 20 p.c. discount on all last year's papers.
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3,000 Black Tail.
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For quotations and full information concerning the above stocks, call at our office. The Republic Railway will open on the 12th inst. We strongly recommend Quilp, Tom Thumb, San Poil and Mountain Lion. Those who buy at present prices will make very handsome profits in the near future.
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Skilled attendants in every department, offering to those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, disorders of the digestive, urinary and nervous systems, or to those in need of change or rest a measure of relief not elsewhere obtainable. Resident physicians; direct use of waters and baths without charge.
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Scotch Whisky
Watson's Special Liqueur guaranteed 20 years old.
Perfect. Pure. Palatable.

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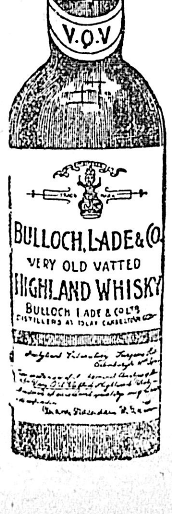

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We make a specialty of catering for all festive occasions. Weddings, balls, parties, etc.
Cakes of suitable designs for all occasions; ices of all descriptions and flavors to order.
WE AIM TO PLEASE.
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NO. 12 STORE STREET.
Dealer in all kinds of Poultry and Supplies. Agent for the Prairie State Incubator, the best and most perfect machine in the market, and the cheapest machine to run. Come and see them if you intend buying an incubator or brooder. Just received—a supply of leg-bands for poultry.

TEL. 413 FOR
BEAUTY OF HEBRON
Seed potatoes. We recommend these as the best producing potato on the market.
SYLVESTER FEED CO., City Market.

GORDON SENTENCED.

He Will Be Hanged at Brandon on June 28.

Brandon, April 5.—(Special)—Walter Gordon, convicted yesterday of the murder of Charles James Daw, near Whitewater, was sentenced today by Judge Dubuc to be hanged June 28 next, between the hours of 8 and 10 in the morning.

Men's short legged gum boots, $2.50, all sizes, at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 111 Government street. *

Letters On The Mules

Governor Heard's Objections to Export of Animals to South Africa.

And Opinion of United States Attorney-General Upon the Question.

Official on the Spot Denies Existence of a British Camp.

Washington, April 5.—In response to Governor Heard's request for a statement of the law bearing upon the operations of the British officers at Chalmette, La., Secretary Hay has responded by direction of the President, that he has ordered a thorough investigation to be made. The Secretary has secured an opinion from the Attorney-General upon the purely legal aspects of the case, which is in exact line with the policy heretofore pursued by the department in this matter.

The State Department today made public the correspondence which has taken place thus far between the United States government and the government of Louisiana, regarding the latter's statement relative to the shipment of live stock and supplies for the British army in South Africa, from Chalmette, La. There are three principal letters, and a number of appendices. The principal letters are from the governor of Louisiana, dated March 29, touching conditions at Chalmette, La. A reply from Secretary Hay, dated April 4, announcing that he had ordered an investigation, which will be made by an army officer, and a legal opinion from the Attorney-General, in the legal points involved in the Chalmette shipments.

Governor Heard's letter has already been outlined in the press despatches. He received from the Mayor of New Orleans a copy of a letter from Secretary Hay calling his attention to a threat of Samuel Pearson "To commit a breach of the peace in New Orleans," and referring to that letter to the Mayor. Mr. Pearson's letter heretofore published and dated at New Orleans, February 1, was addressed to the President, and called attention to the condition of affairs at New Orleans and Chalmette.

This correspondence was referred to the Governor of the state on the grounds that the acts complained of were permitted in the parish of St. Bernard, out of the jurisdiction of the city authorities. The governor immediately wrote to Sheriff Nunez, of that parish, about the matter.

The sheriff's reply, a part of the governor's letter, is dated St. Bernard, La., February 28. He reports that mules and horses were being loaded at Chalmette for the British government, but the loading was done by longshoremen of the city of New Orleans, supervised by Englishmen, who might or might not be officers of the British army. Certainly there was no one there in uniform. In conclusion, the sheriff says: "There is no such thing as a British post with men and soldiers established at Port Chalmette. So far as the recruiting of men is concerned, I am sure I can certify that it is not being done in the Parish of St. Bernard."

Governor Heard says that it is conceded by the British officers themselves that the animals were for the British army in South Africa.

He says further: "I cannot but feel that the establishment and maintenance of a base of war supplies for the British army upon her (Louisiana's) soil, place upon me a grave responsibility. These mules and horses shipped from Fort Chalmette, it is claimed, are indispensable to the operations of the British army. Hence, they must be considered as contraband of war, of greater value than arms or soldiers, that England can so easily furnish from within her borders."

The Governor calls on the Secretary of State for his views on the matter.

In a postscript to his letter, the Governor reports the arrival in New Orleans of General Sir Richard Campbell Stuart, of the British army, on a tour of inspection of the transport service in the vicinity of New Orleans. He also enclosed a number of newspaper clippings, and statements from individuals as to the operations of the British remount service, a transcript of the proceedings against the continuing of the animal shipments.

Secretary Hay's letter in answer to that from the Governor, says:

"I have received your letter of the 29th of March, and submitted it to the President, who directs me to inform you that he has requested an opinion from the Attorney-General in regard to the points of law involved in the matter to which it refers, and has also ordered an immediate investigation of the facts in the case."

The Attorney-General's opinion is dated April 4. He says: "It seems necessary to say nothing as to the duties and powers of the State of Louisiana, except that they involve, of course, the exercise of the usual civil means of preserving the peace, in the improbable event of its breach in the manner supposed to be suggested by Pearson. His object is doubtless to bring forcibly to the attention of the government that he considers the proceedings of the British equivalent to carrying on war upon our territory."

The Attorney-General says that the principal question, and a delicate one, is whether there has been a departure of neutrality on the part of our government in this matter, and notwithstanding the urgency of Pearson, and Governor Heard, "thinks this government should not take any action without mature consideration by the President and his advisers."

The Attorney-General adverts at some length to the difficulty in disposing of cases, involving the question of neutrality or differing from the other and without exact precedent, and he falls back upon the principle recognized in international law, that the preponderant characteristics must control the determination. He enters into long citation of cases in the nature of precedents, and says in conclusion: "In the case before us there is no statement of facts by you upon which to give an official opinion as to the law, and I do not understand that one has been requested. A number of allegations and some testimony have been sent me, and they are sufficient to challenge attention. But the first thing to be done is to ascertain whether the allegations are true. I have endeavored as well as I could in advance, to indicate the law to be applied to them, and shall only add that, among the points by which to be guided are the systematic character of the transactions, their greater or less extensiveness, their persistence in time or the reverse, their governmental character or the absence of it, their objects and results, and principally, of course, their relations, if any, with the prosecution of the military operations in South Africa."

CATCHING SEALS.

Newfoundlanders Ashore Are Having Good Sport.

St. John's, Nfld., April 5.—The sealing steamer Kite today entered White bay, near the Straits of Belle Isle, with only 2,500 seals. The ice floes are being driven against the shore by the strong winds and the shore folk are making goodly catches of seals. It is believed that 10,000 have been secured by a few score of the settlers. The steamer Rainier is reported to have passed Cape Bonavista, homeward bound, loaded.

BISHOP BREYNAT.

Episcopal Consecration Takes Place Today at Edmonton.

Edmonton, April 5.—(Special)—The Episcopal consecration of Bishop Breynat will take place in the cathedral at St. Albert tomorrow. The consecrating bishop will be Mgr. Grouard of Athabasca, assisted by Bishop Clut and Bishop Pascal. The consecrating and assisting bishops have all been missionaries in the Athabasca-Mackenzie diocese. Archbishop Langevin will occupy the throne, attended by Bishop Dontenwill, of New Westminster, B.C.

Anxiously Wait Casualty List

It Will Be Given the Press as Soon As Received at Ottawa.

Colonial Secretary Sends Message of Sympathy For Relatives of Fallen.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Ont., April 5.—This has been a day of anxious waiting. Not since the news of Paardeberg came has such seriously local interest been manifested in news from South Africa.

But although every effort has been made to obtain details of the casualties, not a word had been received up to a late hour tonight, in addition to what was wired to the Colonist last night. It is not the fault of Government house that particulars are wanting. Early this morning His Excellency, the Governor-General, cabled to the War office asking if it were not possible to obtain a list of killed and wounded in full. A reply came promptly to the effect that only names of the wounded officers had been received from the Casualty Department, but that further enquiries had been made, and it was hoped the entire list of casualties of officers and men would be forthcoming shortly, and it was promised that when it was received the names would be cabled out to His Excellency at once.

As it is now, after midnight in London, there is little hope that news will be received tonight, but newspaper correspondents are all on duty in case that information should be received before morning.

Major Maude, the governor general's secretary, has promised that immediately the casualty list is received at Rideau hall it will be forwarded to press headquarters.

The Governor-General received the following cable from Mr. Chamberlain today:

"I congratulate the Dominion on the heroic conduct of the Canadian Rifles in the action with Delarey. I deeply regret the heavy casualties, and desire to express my heartfelt sympathy with the relatives of those who have given their lives to maintain the splendid traditions of Canadian valour."

Classification Of Fir Logs

Arrangement Arrived at By the Loggers and Shingle Manufacturers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, April 5.—The following is the classification of fir logs for scaling purposes as agreed upon by the Loggers' association and Lumber and Shingle Manufacturer's association:

Grade A or First Class—Logs suitable for flooring, and decking planks; reasonably straight; not less than 20 feet long; 30 inches in diameter; clean and free from visible knots.

Grade B., or Second Class—First class merchantable, sound lumber, reasonably straight, free from unsound and limb knots; not less than 16 inches in diameter, and if longer than 40 feet of greater diameter in proportion to the length; with half clear timber.

Grade C., or Third Class—Second class merchantable timber sound, reasonably straight, and free from rotten knots, but too rough to pass as first class.

Culls—All timber not coming up to the standard of second class merchantable.

The Vancouver bar met today and decided to banquet Chief Justice Hunter on a date to suit his convenience.

The very talented "Arizona" company played to a large audience in the opera house last night. No company this year has received so many curtain calls.

The Licence commissioners met yesterday, when among other matters the question of the dice box in saloons was brought up. A suggestion that steps be taken to stop the practice did not meet with general approval, the majority believing the matter was too trivial. All hotels, however, will likely be compelled to provide a waiting room for ladies.

CONFERENCE WITH MINERS.

Men Will Likely Win Their Scale With One Company.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.—The result of a conference here between President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson, of the United Mine Workers, and L. W. Robinson, president of the Rochester & Pittsburg company, points to a victory for the miners, as it is stated at headquarters that last year's scale for which they contended will be adopted except in two mines.

Closing dance in A. O. U. W. hall, April 11. *

Crushed To Death

Appalling Accident to Crowd of Spectators in Glasgow Football Field.

Police Charge Intruders and One of Grand Stands Breaks Down.

Several Persons Killed and Many Injured, Some of them Fatally.

Glasgow, April 5.—The struggle of the great crowds which gathered at Ibrox park today to witness the last international Association football contest between teams from England and Scotland, caused the collapse of a portion of one of the spectators' terraces, resulting in the death of 5 persons and the injury of 125 others, 20 of whom are beyond hope.

When the game began 7,000 spectators were on the grounds and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Being unable to obtain admittance, this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the field, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats, with the result that the railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other.

In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the shore portion of the westerly terrace was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, precipitating the mass of people to the ground, sixty feet below. The injured were piled in heaps, wedged in with broken wood.

The onlookers hesitated to approach the dangling structure at first, but finally began to utilize portions of the broken barriers as stretchers. A hundred of the most seriously injured were carried to the pavilion and to spaces in the rear of the stands. A majority of the victims were suffering from broken ribs and fractured limbs, while some sustained internal injuries. Those most severely hurt were removed in ambulances to infirmaries, and the lesser sufferers sent in cabs to surgeries.

A few persons were thrown down and trampled upon, in trying to escape from the crush when the police charged. Most of the victims sustained their injuries in the fall from the terrace. An investigation shows that the breakdown of the terrace had begun before the structure was subjected to its severest strain, and it is now believed that the collapse was caused more directly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stands from below. One man hung head downward, 50 feet above ground, by his boot, which caught in a splintered beam. Finally his boot was cut and he dropped into a sheet held below. The crowd in the other parts of the grounds failed to realize the extent of the disaster, and the game was played to a finish, resulting in a draw. Even the management appeared to be unaware of the seriousness of the accident until it was announced after the conclusion of the game.

Nearly all the victims of the accident are men. Among the last to be taken out from the wreckage were two women, both of whom are practically unhurt.

DR. McKECHNIE LEAVING.

His Admirers Give Him Farewell Reception—Miners' Meeting.

Nanaimo, B. C., April 5.—(Special.)—A farewell reception was tendered to Dr. McKechnie this evening, the opera house being crowded to the fullest capacity. An address was presented him also a traveling bag and a beautiful basket of flowers. In reply Dr. McKechnie paid a high tribute to the Nanaimo miners, and feelingly spoke of the regret he felt at leaving them.

Provincial Constable Halhed, of Chemainus, brought up Philip Campbell, charged with attempted arson, and a second charge of arson. Preliminary hearing of the case will be here on Monday. Campbell is charged with setting fire to a building which was burned down in Chemainus a few days ago, the other charge is attempting to set fire to it at a previous time.

The miners union this afternoon fully discussed the long wall or lower seam difficulty in Protection Island mine, and decided to again meet Supt. Robins on the matter. The executive of the Miners union, and a committee appointed from the men will meet him. The committee is also empowered to call a mass meeting respecting it.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Vast Number of Candidates Already in the Field.

Paris, April 5.—France has entered into the throes of an election period. Immediately the session closed on Saturday the members of the Chamber of Deputies left Paris for their respective constituencies and are already actively engaged in canvassing and making addresses to the electors. Thursday was the first day for the declarations of candidacy at the various prefectures, and up to yesterday no fewer than a thousand candidates had presented themselves. There are 179 candidates for the 46 seats representing Paris and the department of the Seine.

The ministerialist press is confident that they will be victorious in the elections. M. Baudin, minister of public works; M. Loyges, minister of public instruction and worship, and M. Delanssan, minister of marine, appear to be the only members of the cabinet whose positions seem insecure. M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the premier, will remain in Paris from which point he can engineer the whole ministerial campaign through the prefect. He can exert a telling influence in aid of the governmental candidates.

The Nationalists have begun a spirited campaign, and are actively stumping the country. Their leading spirit, the writer, Jules Lemaitre, is very sanguine, predicting a majority for his party of 80.

MONTREAL ELEVATOR.

Montreal, April 5.—The Montreal harbor board have accepted the tender of F. J. Weber, of Buffalo, for the construction of a 960,000 bushel grain elevator on the harbor front. The contract price is $936,000.

Purity of Our Drugs

That's the point we are trying to impress on the public mind. When a clean, pure Drug Stock is spoken of we want that to refer to our stock. We're doing all we can to merit that title. It's the main point of our business. We think about it and talk about it all the time. Bye and bye you'll hear this in mind if you haven't already. There is no extra charge for this purity. Together with accuracy it's our inducement for your prescription trade.

Terry & Marett

S.E. Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts., CHEMISTS

CLOSING OF BENCH SHOW

Fanciers and Handlers are Well Satisfied With Their Treatment.

The most successful bench show in the history of the city, which has been in progress at Philharmonic hall for three days, was brought to a close last evening, and the fanciers, one and all, returned home thoroughly satisfied with the result. The officers of the club too wore a satisfied air, the week's hard work which they have put in having brought its reward. The attendance has been up to expectations, and in every way things have gone to make the show one that will remain a standard which in future it will be the aim to equal. In the prize list published yesterday there were a couple of winners overlooked. In the Irish terrier class W. Atkin's Bobs won first for dog puppies, and J. Heaney's Paddy won first in the novice class. The winners of the prize offered handlers for the greatest number of dogs brought to the show, were T. J. Blight, who won $15 for the largest number of dogs from California; E. J. Wilis, $15 for the largest number from Oregon, and C. H. Sweetzer and George Tinto were awarded $15 each for the largest number from Washington, having 24 and 23, respectively, and a dispute arising as to whether one dog from Vancouver handled by Mr. Sweetzer being included in the count, the club decided to give both a prize. Mr. T. J. Blight won the prize of $10 for the greatest number of dogs exhibited by one handler, having the California string under his care. In all there were 88 dogs from Washington, Oregon and California. All the handlers expressed themselves well satisfied with the treatment they received from the judge and the club.

Among the interested spectators at the show during the week was Dr. Willis, of New York, who is on his way to San Francisco to do the judging there.

A word of praise is due Prof. Foster for the decoration of the hall, which was done in his usual artistic manner.

WHY THEY WERE SHOT.

War Office Reports on Court-Martial of Carbineers.

London, April 4.—The War office this afternoon issued an official statement of the facts in regard to the Australians sentenced for murdering Boer prisoners as follows:

"The Bush Veldt Carbineers, who were recruited in South Africa, but included other colonials, were employed in July and August in the wildest part of the Transvaal, 80 miles northwest of Pietersburg, and took a certain number of prisoners. Grave irregularities on the part of certain officers of the corps came to the knowledge of the military authorities in October, and an exhaustive investigation was ordered by Lord Kitchener. As a result of the inquiries five officers were tried by court-martial at Pietersburg in January last, and were found guilty, as principals or accessories, of 12 murders. Lieuts. Hancock and Morant were sentenced to death, which was carried out. These officers were also charged with the murder of Rev. C. Hesse. Although there was strong suspicion that they committed the murder, the evidence was not considered sufficient to justify their conviction. Lieut. Witton was found guilty of murder, and was sentenced to death, but there were mitigating circumstances and the sentence was commuted to lif. imprisonment at penal servitude. Lieut. Picton was found guilty of manslaughter, and was cashiered. Major Lenahan, commanding the Carbineers, who became aware of the crimes subsequent to their committal, was convicted of culpable negligence in failing to report them, and was ordered home to Australia, his dismissal being unnecessary, owing to the disbanding of the corps. No doubt exists as to the guilt of the accused, whose plea in extenuation that a number of the corps were ill-treated by the Boers was not sustained by the evidence at the trial. The sentences were such as would have been inflicted on any officers similarly guilty."

Pretoria, April 4.—The British losses in the engagement in the neighborhood of Hart's river, in the southwestern extremity of the Transvaal, March 31, were 3 officers and 24 men killed, and 16 officers and 131 men wounded.

The Boers admit that they lost 137 men killed and wounded.

The action occurred at Doornbalt Farm, a few miles south of the scene of Gen. Delarey's defeat of Gen. Methuen. The Boers, who were commanded by Generals Kemp and Potgieter, attacked with great determination, but the Canadian contingent, which was the last to arrive in South Africa from Canada, and two squadrons of Yeomanry, under Col. Cookson, and the artillery and mounted rifles under Col. Kier, presented such a stout front that the burghers were finally forced to retreat.

The casualty list shows that the second Canadian Mounted Rifles had four officers wounded, nine men killed and 40 men wounded.

If you drink brandy, try Martell's Three Star. *

SHINGLE INDUSTRY.

How the Number of Mills Has Recently Increased.

Vancouver, B. C., April 5.—(Special.)—One billion five hundred million shingles is the present estimated capacity of British Columbia mills per annum, or in other words, if occasion required it that number of shingles could be turned out this season, provided the cedar was available. This information was received from indisputable sources as far as the mills comprised in the British Columbia Lumber and Shingle Manufacturers' association are concerned. On the 1st of January the mill companies, who were members of this association were operating 70 machines, with a capacity of 800,000,000 feet per annum. In three months these machines were increased to 115 machines. To this must be added 40 mills in the interior operating about 30 machines, and several mills on Vancouver Island, which would bring the aggregate capacity up to the amount mentioned. Since the new Provincial act went into force on the first of the year, prohibiting the export of cedar logs, the increased activity in the shingle business has been almost startling.

The following list of new mills, under the jurisdiction of the Shingle Manufacturers' association, was obtained from the secretary of that association, and the number of machines in those mills from other reliable sources:

H. Heaps & Co., Vancouver, 15 machines.
Hastings Shingle Manufacturing Co., McNair's, 19 machines.
T. Kirkpatrick, Vancouver, 3 machines.
T. Kirkpatrick, Ruskin, 3 machines.
Scott's Pacific Coast Lumber company, 10 machines.
Canada Shingle company, 7 machines to be increased.
Harrison River Mills Timber & Trading Co., 6 machines.
Chilliwack Shingle & Manufacturing Co., 6 machines.
Royal City Planing Mills, Westminster, 4 machines.
A. J. Welsh, Westminster, 6 machines.
J. B. Tait, 3 machines.
Dominion Shingle Manufacturing Co., Sapperton, 5 machines.
W. T. Farrell, 2 machines.
McLaughlin & Taylor, Burnett, 6 machines.
Cascade Shingle Co., 4 machines.
Cook & Tait, 3 machines.
Royal City Planing Mills, 3 machines.
Robertson & Hackett, 2 machines.
Spicer, 6 machines; W. L. Tait, 2 machines.

Three of the 19 mills have increased their capacity very largely, the rest are new. The new mills are the direct result of the prohibition of the export of logs to the Sound, so it is claimed by the owners. The capital involved in the new mills as far as the actual construction is concerned, is said to be close to $500,000. Cedar is at present more plentiful and many of the mills are able to run full time.

CANADIAN NORTHERN

Five Mammoth Locomotives Just Purchased—New System of Coal Elevators

The Canadian Northern received a considerable addition to their rolling motive power stock on Saturday last, says the Winnipeg Free Press, when five new Mogul locomotives were delivered by the Canadian Locomotive company, of Kingston. These engines were turned out of the shops in January last, but when in transit over the C. P. R., the latter concern felt it could use them to advantage, and borrowed them for a consideration, and have been using them ever since. In view of the near approach of the opening of lake navigation, when the C. N. R. will establish a fast freight service between here and Port Arthur, the locomotives were called in.

The new engines are big and powerful, weighing about 106 tons and have ten-wheel trucks, consisting of six driving and four running wheels. They are also equipped with Belpair fireboxes and the latest fancy lubricating equipment. Each engine has a hauling capacity of 2,020 tons of wheat, and carry 180 pounds of steam pressure. The tenders will carry 12 tons of coal, and 4,000 gallons of water. The locomotives are numbered from 1 to 35 inclusive, and three of them are stalled at present in the new sectional roundhouse, which was opened some six weeks ago.

Six new passenger cars are being built by the Barney, Smith Co., for the Canadian Northern. These will include three smokers, two combination cars and one dining car. Their delivery is expected shortly.

A system of coal elevators is being established by the C. N. R. on its line and elevators will be erected at Rainy River, Atikokan, Port Arthur and Dauphin, in addition to the one already built at the roundhouse here. This system will do away with the long grades and bucket loading apparatus in use at present such as are seen on the C. P. R. The elevators have a storage capacity of over 200 tons of coal and the locomotives are loaded automatically while an automatic gauge registers on a dial the number of tons taken from the bins.

BURIED GOLD.

(The True Story of Cocos Island Treasure.)

This is the story of Harford's gold,
A tale as was told to me,
By a hairy-chested sailor man,
As had sailed the Western sea.

It tells as how a British ship,
And a British crew, were sold,
By a visionary Yankee chap,
In a search for buried gold.

In eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,
As the ship's own log book show,
Anchor was cast, near a wooded isle,
Off the coast of Mexico.

Now under a stone by a waterfall,
If the Yankee's yarn was true,
Lay most of the gold of the Central States,
And the silver from Peru.

Jewels galore, from Afrique's shore,
Doubloons from Spain afar,
Opals the size of a pigeon's egg,
And pearls from Panama.

This treasure we know as the price of blood,
Shed in the bygone years,
Then ran in the scuppers and stained the hands,
Of Graham's buccaneers.

So cutters were lowered and quickly filled,
By a hundred men or more,
And away they pulled for the boiling surf,
That breaks on that rock-bound shore.

Then off we went for the pirates' lair,
And hope in each heart beat high,
Little we cared for the pelting rain,
That fell from the leaden sky.

The Yankee led the van that day,
Witty, our gunner, hovering near,
I, with the diggers in Indian file,
And the "treasure guard" in rear.

Three hundred yards from the beach we stopped,
And a silence fell on all,
For there at our feet lay the wondrous stone,
Near the foot of the waterfall.

"Good Christian friends," the Yankee said,
"Under that stone there lies,
Such wealth, the merest thought of which,
The mind will paralyze."

So a strop and jigger were quickly fixed
And the men with one good haul,
Capsized the ancient guarding stone,
By the foot of the waterfall.

"Dig down four feet," the Yankee cried,
"Four feet, and there you'll find,
The forty million dollars worth,
The pirates left behind."

So down we dug through the sticky clay,
And the heavy lava stones,
Nor heeded the driving rain that sent
The fever to our bones.

Down, down, we dug in the sloshy mud,
That spattered our working suits,
What should we care, if the gold was there,
What mattered our spoilt half-boots.

We worked, while the sun sank slowly down,
And the eve was drawing near,
But never a "piece of eight" we found,
Of the ancient buccaneer.

We worked while the sunset's glorious glow,
Lit the black clouds with fire,
We worked till dark and then we knew
Our Yankee was a liar?

That is the story of Harford's gold,
A tale as was told to me,
By a heavy-fisted sailor man,
As had sailed in the Western sea.

W. B. M.

Will Develop Large Coal Area

British Columbia Coal Company Organized to Acquire Similkameen Coal Lands.

Will Be Incorporated at Capitalization of Half a Million Dollars.

The British Columbia Coal Co., Ltd., was organized yesterday, with a capital of $500,000, for the development of a large area of coal lands in the Similkameen valley, extending across the valley from the Similkameen to the Tulameen rivers, adjoining the property of the Similkameen Valley Coal Co., and Sharp Syndicate's coal lands. The holdings cover an area of six square miles. The following directors have been elected by the new company which will be incorporated without delay: Dr. T. Jones, J. E. Church, J. T. McDonald, W. H. R. Collister, W. McCarter and A. Brenchley. Mr. J. Sharp was appointed secretary, and Mr. H. Mackenzie Cleland, solicitor.

The new company, which will be shortly incorporated, has a large holding in the Similkameen valley, and coal out crops on the banks of both rivers to which the property extends on either side and across the Tulameen. The fact that the coal outcrops on the banks of the river will allow of working by tunneling, which will be much cheaper than by sinking shafts. The banks at both ends of the group rise to a height of 400 feet, and on the Tulameen elevation there are three seams exposed. The first is of shale upon sandstone of about 25 feet in width, and the second of about 40 feet in width, and the third with coal exposure of about thirty feet of bituminous coal. This seam lies below sandstone with about one-fourth of fire clay intervening. This seam was tested with a Davis-Calyx drill, and where the test took place the seam was reached at a depth of 68 feet, and proved 35 feet in thickness, the last ten feet of which proved to be bituminous coal of good coking quality. The group is easy of access by wagon road from Princeton, and is on the direct line of the survey for the Coast-Kootenay railway, and within five miles of the location line of the Columbia & Western extension of the C. P. R. branch connecting with the main line at Spence's Bridge. The coal found on the group is a bituminous coal showing by analysis to contain 62 per cent fixed carbon and of good coaking quality.

CUT OUT THE PRESS TOAST.

London News.

The Spectator is quite right. After a reporter had taken a fall out of the turkey and has melted his proportion of the ice cream brick, he is in no mood to make speeches. Much rather would he crave the privilege of adding an inch of slack to his belt, of hold session with his wife as to the advisability of setting over his vest buttons an inch or two.

Speeches indeed! The reporter has sat up so many nights writing out speeches for tin horn orators that he is weary of speeches and speechifiers. Better by far to cut their harangues short and give the reporter a chance to seek his bed some time before daybreak.

We heartily agree with the Spectator, that there is no necessity for reporters' speeches on a toast to the press.

THE TOURIST ASSOCIATION

Bureau of Information Ready For Business—Informal Opening Tuesday.

The executive committee of the Tourist association have completed the fitting up and furnishing of the association rooms, 32 Fort street, and on Tuesday next the bureau of information will be opened for business. The rooms will be open to visitors during the day and in the evening Mr. Herbert Cuthbert, traveling representative, will give an exhibition of 170 lantern views with which he proposes to illustrate his lectures, "British Columbia, Past and Present" and "British Columbia, the Canadian Wonderland, the Switzerland of America," which he will deliver at suitable points during his trips in the interests of the objects of the association. Many of these views are from Mr. Cuthbert's own camera, and quite a number have been taken within the past few days, for the purpose of showing the natural beauties of the drives around Victoria.

The members of the association extend a cordial invitation to the public to visit the rooms on Tuesday, day and evening, when they will be welcomed by members of the executive. Mr. Cuthbert's exhibition will begin at 7:30 p.m., and should attract a large audience, as the views are very beautiful.

1,250 men's Cheriot working shirts to be slaughtered Monday at 25 cents. The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 111 Government street. *

RHODES' BEQUESTS.

Foreign Comment on the Provisions For Oxford Scholarship.

Berlin, April 5.—The newspapers here generally attribute that friendship for Emperor William was largely the motive for Cecil Rhodes' bequests to Germany, and welcome the prospects of broadening the intellect of German students through contact with the most intellectual life in England.

Princeton, N. J., April 5.—President Patton, of Princeton university, said today on the gift of the late Cecil Rhodes, to the University of Oxford:

"This extraordinary gift is an occasion for general rejoicing. It will strengthen the tie between Great Britain and her world-wide colonies, and that is a part of Imperialism that should have the heartiest approval of us all. It will foster the two great English-speaking nations, and in this way serve the cause of Christian civilization. It will bring the influence of English ideals to bear upon our American system of education, and that will be a distinct advantage to us. It only remains that some one should give a similar opportunity for British youths to study in our leading American universities. Both countries have much to learn from each other."

London, April 5.—The executors, the Associated Press learns, have unusually full powers and can construe and add to the will as seems fit. Hence the omission of British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other Canadian provinces from the list of scholarships is quite likely to be corrected, and each province of Canada put on the same footing as the American states.

SEIZED BY ALBANIANS.

Seize Government Office and Make Turkish Officials Prisoners.

Constantinople, April 5.—Advices received here from Uskupt, European Turkey, announce that a number of Albanians recently surrounded the government office at Ipek, 35 miles from Novibazar, took all the officials prisoners, and then telegraphed to the Yildiz palace here, demanding the release of the Albanians who are in custody in Constantinople. Two battalions of Turkish infantry have been despatched to Ipek.

A. G. Law and Jas. Goodman, both of Vancouver, are staying at the Victoria.

W. Rudyard and P. Roberts, both of Kuper Island, are registered at the New England.

Monday will be the biggest record day of clothing selling at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store ever held in Victoria. Remember the place, 111 Government street. *

Spring Humors of the Blood

Come to a large majority of people.

Probably 75 per cent. of these are cured every year by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and we hope by this advertisement to get the other 25 per cent. to take this great Spring Medicine.

It will sharpen your appetite, cure all stomach troubles, relieve that tired feeling.

Its strength as a blood purifier is demonstrated by its marvelous cures of

Scrofula	Salt Rheum
Scald Head	Boils, Pimples
All Kinds of Humor	Psoriasis
Blood Poisoning	Rheumatism
Catarrh	Malaria, Etc.

All of which are prevalent now.

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla

Will do you a wonderful amount of good. Be sure to get Hood's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Too Late For Classification.

TO LET—Furnished bedroom, with or without board. Bath, electric light, etc. 82 Menzies street, James Bay. a6

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SKIRTS, Whitewear and Children's Dresses, at all prices. Our little French Dresses are lovely. Hats, Hosiery, etc. Mrs. Hewartson, 93 Douglas. a6

J. H. WARNER & CO., Plumbing, Heating, Roofing and Sewer Connections. Phone 270. a6

WANTED—By young man, situation in store or warehouse. Good writer and willing to make self generously useful. Lewis, Colonist. a6

WANTED—A good sound buggy horse, about 6 years old. Black or dark bay. Address Box 34. a6

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD ORGANIZATION and Theosophical Society, non-political and unsectarian—Lodge No. 87 will hold its monthly public meeting, Sunday, April 6th, 1902, at 28 Broad street, (Williams Block), at 8:15 p. m. Addresses on Living Questions from a Theosophical Standpoint. Musical selections. All invited. a6

IT'S WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD—The Acme Furniture Polish at housecleaning time. Get it at Watson & Hall, Grocers, or T. W. Fletcher, opposite City Hall. a6

SEAMSTRESS wants sewing at home or go out by the day. Apply 45 View street. a6

TO LET—Furnished front room for gentlemen, on car line, Beacon Hill. Fine view of park and sea. K. L., Colonist. a6

WANTED—Situation as nurse or general servant by an English lady; good references. Apply E. L., Beaumont P. O., Esquimalt. a6

LOST—Gold brooch with baby's photo in centre. Please return to this office and be rewarded. a6

WANTED—Furnished cottage or small house, in south part of city. Address W. B., Colonist office. a6

WANTED—A boy who can handle a horse. Apply to E. M. Nodek, 12 Store street. a6

FOR SALE—A lot of small pigs. Apply E. Hobbs, Cadboro Bay. a5

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. Reasonable terms. 50 Yates street. a6

WANTED—At once, waitresses, afternoon only. Apply Monday morning between 9 and 10 Mikado Tea Rooms, 44 Fort St. a6

Teacher Wanted

For Indian work. Methodist local preacher in good standing, holding second class certificate. Salary $600. Free house. Address with testimonials,

REV. DR. WHITTINGTON,
Vancouver.

$25 Reward.

The above reward will be paid for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who stole flowers from my garden at the corner of Johnson and Vancouver streets, on Thursday night.

C. F. TODD.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held in the City Hall on Tuesday next, the 8th instant, for the purpose of considering matters relating to the celebration of Victoria Day, or Coronation Day, or both.

The Chair will be taken at 8 p. m.

All citizens are respectfully invited to attend.

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1902.

H. M. S CONDOR GRAND MEMORIAL CONCERT

Under the Auspices of the Navy League.

VICTORIA THEATRE

(Kindly lent for the occasion).

Wednesday, April 9th, 1902

Curtain to rise at 8:30 p. m. sharp.

Music, song and tableaux, in which the following have generously consented to take part: Miss Loewen, Miss Laura Loewen, Mrs. W. J. McDonald, Mrs. Robert Dunsmuir, Dr. Richard Nash, Mr. Herbert Kent, HERR PEJE STORCK, Mr. E. H. Russell, and SIGNOR ARTURO SALVINI, assisted by the 5th Regiment Band, Bluejackets of the Fleet and Soldiers of the Royal Artillery.

Tickets may be had of all the leading Stationery, Jewelery, Drug and Tobacco Stores, which may be exchanged for reserve seats, at Victoria Book & Stationery Store, Government street. Admission $1, 75c., 50c.; gallery 25c.

WHY HEALY WAS TIRED.

Mr. Timothy Healy, who is King's counsel, as well as a member of parliament, was lately opposed in the assize courts to a distinguished barrister, remarkable for his capacity to talk against time. This lawyer asked for the postponement of a trial in which he and Healy were interested on opposite sides.

"On what ground do you ask this postponement?" queried the court.

"Me Lud," replied the barrister, "I have been arguing a case all day in court B and I am completely exhausted."

At this point Mr. Healey arose and explained that he, too, was weary, and would gladly consent to a postponement.

"What have you been doing to yourself?" asked the now curious judge.

"Me Lud," answered Healy, with just a suspicion of a yawn, "I have been listening to my learned brother."

MARRIED.

McALLISTER—WOODILL—In this city, on the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, 109 Pandora avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Campbell, W. G. McAllister, of San Francisco, to Dora F., fifth daughter of Mrs. R. Woodill.

MURISET—JESSELYN—At San Francisco, April 5th, Mr. Frederic Muriset, of Victoria, and Miss Jessie Jesselyn, of San Francisco.

DIED.

GRANT—At New Westminster, B. C., on April 2nd, Mr. Peter Grant, formerly Collector of Customs.

FLEWIN—At the family residence, No. 36 South Park street, on the 3rd instant, Albert Charles, third son of the late Thomas Flewin, a native of Victoria, B. C., aged 37 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence as above on Sunday afternoon at 2:45 p. m., and at the Reformed Episcopal church at 3 o'clock.

Friends please accept this intimation.

KIRKPATRICK—At the residence of her parents, 60 Kane street, on the 5th inst., Esther Emily, beloved wife of Arthur Kirkpatrick, of Rockland avenue, aged 26 years, a native of Cornwall, England.

The funeral will take place from 60 Kane street on Tuesday at 2:30 p. m., and later from Christ Church Cathedral.

Friends please accept this intimation.

MONUMENTS

BE SURE TO

Get Stewart's Prices

on Monuments, Cemetery Coping, Imported Scotch Granite Monuments, etc., before purchasing elsewhere. Nothing but first class stock and workmanship.

Corner Yates and Blanchard Streets

Native Sons of B. C.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

Members of Post No. 1, Native Sons of B. C., are requested to meet at the K. P. Hall, Broad street, at 1:45 o'clock on Sunday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, Albert Charles Flewin.

A. E. HAYNES,
Recording Sec'y.

J. E. WILSON,
Chief Factor.

PROVINCE CIGAR CO.

Manufacturers of

The Province Cigar

AND

Royal Bobs.

Mailed orders promptly attended to.

Factory and Saleroom 46 Yates Street.

Cactus Dahlias

Plant the best and latest varieties, to be had only from G. E. Wilkerson. PHONE A349, Victoria Nursery, 244, Yates St. a5

E. ANDERNACH

Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

92 GOVERNMENT ST.

All kinds of Clock and Watch repairing, Stone Setting, Jewelry Work, etc., done on shortest notice and at reasonable prices Satisfaction guaranteed.

Hardy Azaleas

In Bloom in Pots.

Can be moved at any time.

Johnston's Seed Store,

CITY MARKET.

WIGS SWITCHES, CURLS, ETC.

Combings made up in any style. Theatrical and masquerade wigs to let. Country orders promptly attended to. Hair-dressing, shampooing, face massage. A large stock of hair and ornaments, also fringe nets, always on hand.

C. KOSCHE

55 Douglas St., near Fort.

George Henry

Merchant Tailor,

162 Government St., Victoria

Ladies' and Gents' Clothing Made to Order

Call and examine our Fine Stock of English Serges and Worsted Goods. The latest styles in the London and Parisian Markets. Satisfaction guaranteed.

PRICES VERY REASONABLE.

Land Registry Act.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title of Lot Six Hundred and Ninety-Nine (699), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above Land, issued to George Isaac Stuart and Robert Edwin Jackson, on the 20th day of June, 1871, and numbered 252a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry, Victoria, B. C., 3rd day of April, 1902.

THE WESTSIDE.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE..... APRIL 6, 1902.

The Great Metropolitan Store!

THERE are good and substantial reasons why this business is as big as as it is, and why it should keep on growing.

Storekeeping, as it exists here, is by no means an experiment, but a system resting on well defined principles. The kind of storekeeping that is ever reaching out after higher possibilities, the past being never high enough mark for the present.

The management is all the time improving the stocks, bettering the facilities, enlarging the selling space, and widening the store's sphere of usefulness.

There are no consigned stocks, or job lots here, and purchases are made at the period of the year when they can be produced at the lowest rates.

New Shirt Waists

A host of dainty styles in Shirt Waists will form a theme of particular interest tomorrow. Read about the prices—then come and see the goods.

FANCY PRINT SHIRT WAISTS, in floral and plaid effects, fast colors. SPECIAL TODAY ..... 60c.

STRIPED ZEPHYR SHIRT WAISTS, in numerous designs and colorings, fast colors.—SPECIAL MONDAY ..... 90c.

WHITE LAWN SHIRT WAISTS, neatly tucked and Hemstitched, with detachable linen collars. SPECIAL MONDAY. $1.00

PLAIN COLORED LAWN SHIRT WAISTS with wide lappet revers, trimmed with Swiss Insertion, detachable front and collar, in colors Pink, Blue and Mauve. SPECIAL MONDAY $1.25

Spring Millinery

Deft fingers have been plying to keep the supply of New Hats and Bonnets up to the usual standard.

The demand since the opening has been very great, but still were splendidly ready for perfect choosing tomorrow, with ideas like these:

LADIES' VERY STYLISH FANCY STRAW HAT, trimmed with chiffon and roses, in the high class style generally attained by our expert designer. SPECIAL MONDAY $6.00

PARIS, NEW YORK AND LONDON PATTERN HATS, in great variety.

New Wash Fabrics.

A few special lots of Wash Fabrics for tomorrow that are bound to have eager purchasers at these remarkable low prices:

COLORED CAMBRIC, in neat and effective colors and designs. SPECIAL MONDAY ..... 7½c.

PRETTY FANCY CAMBRICS, in smart stripe and floral effects, fast colors, 36 inches wide. SPECIAL MONDAY ..... 10c.

NEW FANCY DIMITIES, English fabrics in dependable quality, dainty patterns. SPECIAL MONDAY ..... 25c., 30c.

NEW FOULARD SURAHS, will wash and iron like new, in some of the new French designs. SPECIAL MONDAY ..... 20c., 25c., 35c.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The Hutcheson Company, Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its present session, for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a single or double line of railway, to be operated by steam, electricity or any other mode or power, at and from the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, thence northwest by the most feasible route to a point at or near Seymour Narrows in the said Province of British Columbia, and with power to construct, establish, maintain and continually operate a railway ferry steamship service for the purpose of transferring for reward, passengers and passenger and freight cars from the said point at or near Seymour Narrows in Vancouver's Island, to a point on the Mainland of the Province of British Columbia; and with further powers to build, equip, maintain and operate branches of the said railway from any point on the main line thereof to any point in Vancouver Island; and with power to build and operate tramways in connection with the said railway; and with power to build, construct, equip, maintain and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railways and branches and with power to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat, power, and for all, any and every other purpose mentioned in Sections 80, 81, 82 and 83 of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and to do everything necessary or incidental to the carrying out of all or any of the objects referred to in the said sections; and with power to exercise all the powers given to the company by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," and with power to build, own and maintain sawmills, and to carry on a general express business, and to build, maintain and operate bridges, roads, ways, ferries wharves, docks, steamboats, steam ships, coal bunkers, and other works, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamship or steamboat and other companies; and with power to expropriate lands for the purpose of the company, and to acquire land bonuses, privileges or other aid from any government or municipality, or other persons or bodies corporate, and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway and in advance of same, and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the company, whether before or after the construction of the railway, and with power to sell out its undertaking; and with all other usual, necessary or incidental rights, or privileges as may be necessary or conducive to the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 24th day of March, A. D., 1902.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

For Quality and Quantity

Jay's Seed

ARE SECOND TO NONE.

Call at

13 Broad St.

And inspect before sending orders elsewhere.

Stock Taking

AT

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63 YATES STREET.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY at prime cost, to make room for fresh arrivals.

Victoria Building Society

The 86th Drawing for an Appropriation in connection with the above Society, will be held at the Secretary's Office, 15 Trounce avenue, on Friday, the 11th April, 1902, at 8 p. m.

"See that your Shares are in good standing."

By order.

A. ST. G. FLINT,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

We the undersigned have purchased the Dry Goods Business of T. G. Mason, known as the Argyle House, 83 Douglas street.

WESCOTT BROS.

Mortgage Sale.

Thursday, 17th April, 1902.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage dated the 20th day of December, 1892, and registered on the 10th January, 1893, in Charge Book, Vol. 11, Folio 633, and numbered 14006B, sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 17th April, 1902, for the purchase of the following property:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, and known as Lot 7 (seven), of Sub-division Lot 39 (thirty nine), Fernwood Estate, according to the plan of said Estate, deposited in the Victoria Land Registry Office, and numbered One Hundred and Sixty-Four (164.) The property in question comprises a well built and most convenient dwelling house, desirably situated on Harrison street, Victoria, B. C.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. For particulars apply to

ROBERT WARD & COMPANY, LIMITED,
Agents for Mortgagees,
Temple Building, Victoria, B. C.

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of Henry Short, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands upon or against the estate of Henry Short, late of Victoria, B. C., deceased, are hereby required to send in writing the particulars of their claims or demands, duly verified, and the nature of the securities (if any), held by them, and all persons indebted to the said deceased, are required to pay such indebtedness to the undersigned H. Dallas Helmcken, and Susan Short, the executor and executrix of the personal estate of the said deceased, at No. 20 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on or before the fourth day of May, 1902, after which date the said executor and executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased, Henry Short, amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they have then had notice and that the said executor and executrix will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed, to any person of whose claim they have not had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this fourth day of April, 1902.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN,
SUSAN SHORT,
Executor and Executrix of the above-named Estate.

Water Pipes.

Tenders, sealed, endorsed, and addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to 3 p. m., on Monday the 21st day of April, for the supplying of 6500 feet of 4 inch Cast Iron Water Pipe, of standard thickness and weight, as per specifications. Price per ton of 2240 lbs. to be given in each case; the pipes to be delivered free of all charges where directed, in the City of Victoria.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

City Hall, Victoria, B. C., 1st April, 1902.

Protect Your Boilers.

Use the Downie Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid to prevent SCALE CORROSION and PITTING. It will greatly reduce cost of fuel and expensive repairs to boiler. Read what the Engineer in Chief of the United States Navy reported about it, thus:

"The Eucalyptus preparation has been proven to protect the iron of the boilers from corrosion, comparison having been made between boilers in which the the compound had and had not been used."

Agents MARINE IRON WORKS, Victoria, B. C. ANDREW GRAY, Prop.

Works Tel. 681. Res. Tel. 100.

A Big Cut

Can easily be made with your lawn mower if it is sharpened and repaired at

58 Fort Street

PHONE A446. WAITES BROS.

Fancy Silk Goods.

Lacquered and Porcelain Wares. Greatest reduction in prices. New goods just come in.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, 90 Douglas street.
YOKOHAMA BAZAAR, 152 Government St., near Victoria Hotel.

The everlasting topic
Blue Ribbon Tea
Are you drinking it?

Vancouver Vanquished

High School Girls Hockey Team Defeat Vancouver Ladies Two to One.

Colonist Baseball Team Defeated the Wanderers at Beacon Hill.

The Victoria High school girls defeated the Vancouver Ladies in the hockey match at Oak Bay park yesterday afternoon, the score being 2 goals to 1. The game was replete with exciting incidents, play being very fast all through. Both sides played stubbornly, but the High school generally had the upper hand. In team work and shooting they were Vancouver's superiors, but the ladies from the Terminal City played very pluckily, making a number of most determined rushes, which the Victoria backs had some difficulty in repelling.

The weather was all that could be desired, if anything the sun being too hot. A large number of spectators were present, and the game was followed with great interest. One unpatriotic citizen cheered Vancouver most enthusiastically, but his voice was almost drowned in the frantic applause of the High school supporters. The High school yell, introduced for the first time by a number of the boys, did no serious damage.

The scene was a pretty one when the two teams lined up, the High school colors being red and black, while the Vancouver ladies wore black and white. Miss Tully secured the ball from the bully-off, and made a fine run, but Miss Hammersley saved with a good drive. The High school then made a determined attack on the Vancouver goal, but the backs relieved the pressure by means of some fine stick work. The High school girls were awarded a free shot, but Miss Tully sent the ball a little too much to the right, and it glanced off a Vancouver player's stick, and went behind the goal line, giving the High school a corner shot. This was well directed, but Miss Hammersley intercepted the ball, and sent it out to the wing, where it was secured by Miss Hardie, who made a good run and centred. Miss Tully sent in a well directed shot, but Miss Bauer drove the ball to the wing, where Miss Hardie again secured it, and made a fine dash. Miss Hardie then centred splendidly, and Miss Tully scored with a swift drive. Things looked bright for the High school, as the game had only been in progress for five minutes, but they were not allowed to have matters all their own way. Miss Morris secured the ball from the bully-off and passed out to Miss Johnson, who made a fine run down the right wing, and then centred. Miss Morris all but scored with a good drive, Miss Mowat saving in the nick of time. Play was now most exciting. Miss Watson sent the ball to Miss C. Hardie, who went down the right wing, but the ball was forced over the side line. From the throw in, the ball was passed out to Miss Johnson, who made another good run. Miss Watson intercepted the pass to centre, and drove the ball to Miss Roberts, who by means of some fine play took the ball right down the left wing and centred. Miss Babington secured the ball and sent it to the wing, but Miss Hardie was too quick for her check, and drove the ball to Miss Tully, who was stopped by Miss Hammersley. Vancouver then made a rush, Miss Lett and Miss Tracy giving the High school backs a lot of trouble. Miss Lowe saved, and the High school in turn made a rush. The ball went behind Vancouver's goal line, and Miss Hardie, taking the ball from the bully-off, centred, but Miss Babington saved. Miss Hardie then made another pass to Miss Tully, who sent in a swift drive, but the back division bunched together, and saved. Mis Johnson took the ball and made a fine run, but Miss Lowe stopped her and passed to Miss Roberts, who made a splendid dash. Miss Ethel Burpee saved, but Miss Roberts again attacked, and centred. Miss Babington intercepted the pass, and drove the ball to Miss Johnson, who went down the wing. Miss K. Redfern stopped her, and centred. Vancouver then attempted to break away, but Miss Hardie secured the ball and centred. Miss Hammersley saved, and Miss Morris made a good run, but Miss K. Redfern stopped her and centred. Miss Tully passed out to Miss C. Hardie, who went down the wing and passed back to her. Miss Tully made a fine drive, but just missed the goal. The High school then attempted a rush, but Miss Johnson took the ball right down the right wing. Miss Watson attempted to take the ball, but Miss Johnson passed to Miss Lawson, who sent in a good shot, but the ball went behind the High school goal line.

The Vancouver ladies were now playing most determinedly. They secured the ball from the 25 bully-off, and forced it right into the Victoria goal mouth, where a fierce 'scrum" took place. After a couple of minutes hard work, the High school back division took the ball out to the left wing, and Miss Roberts made a fine run, but the ball was forced over the side line. Miss Johnson then attacked and passed to Miss Lett, who carried the ball in front of the High school goal, where another "scrum" took place. The ball went behind the Victoria goal line, but the Vancouver ladies were not to be denied, and although Mis Tully, Miss Roberts, and Miss Hardie made a number of dashes, they were repulsed and Vancouver again attacked. This time the rush was successful, Miss Morris, the centre forward, Mis Lett and Miss Tracy, the left wing forwards, made a splendid run, passing in fine style. They eluded the High school backs, and Miss Lett evened the score with a swift shot.

The first half was now almost over, and both sides tried hard to obtain an advantage, but although Miss Tully, Miss K. Redfern, Miss Hardie, Miss Lawson, and Miss Johnson made determined rushes for their respective sides, when the whistle blew the score was two goals all. When the game was resumed, the best bit of play during the afternoon took place. Miss Tully secured the ball from the bully-off, and made a brilliant run, passing player after player, and finally scoring with a hard drive. Encouraged by this success, the High school pressed hotly, Miss Roberts made a good run, but Miss Babington secured the ball and passed to Miss Lawson, who went down the right wing. Miss K. Redfern stopped her, and passed to Miss Hardie, who sent the ball to Miss Black. The latter passed to Miss Tully, who attempted to score, but Miss Babington forced the ball outside the line. This was one of the best bits of combination during the game. The Vancouver ladies made most determined and plucky efforts to even up matters, but the High school were too strong for them. The individual rushes of the Vancouver forwards were repulsed time and again by the half backs, Miss Coburn, Miss Dalby, and Miss K. Redfern, but the Vancouver full backs had all their work cut out to stop the High school forward line, which played with a system. The inside forwards passed out to the wings, and the latter players, Miss C. Hardie and Miss Roberts, who were both very swift runners and fine stick handlers, took the ball right down the field and passed to Miss Tully at centre. Then Miss Tully drove the ball at the goal, and Miss Bauer had an anxious time. Inspite of all the efforts of the opposing players, when time was called, the score remained the same, two goals to one in favor of the High school.

Miss C. Hardie, Miss Tully, Miss B. Roberts, Miss M. Wollaston, and Miss E. Black constituted a line of forwards that it would be hard to beat. Their combination was magnificent, and Miss Tully's drives from centre were irresistible. The half backs, Miss Dalby, Miss Cobourn and Miss K. Redfern (centre), stopped rush after rush, and fed their forwards in fine style. Miss Watson and Miss M. Lowe, at full back, were very hard to get past, their defence work being excellent. Miss L. Mowat in goal, was cool and steady. Miss Lawson, Miss Johnson, Miss Lett, Miss Tracy and Miss Morris, the Vancouver forwards, were all good stick handlers, and fine runners. Their only fault was their lack of combination. The half backs, Miss Ethel Burpee, Miss Edith Burpee (centre), and Miss Morrison checked and passed well, while the full backs, Miss Babington and Mis Hammersley, played a splendid game, stopping rush after rush of the High school forwards. Miss Bauer in goal, stopped a number of difficult shots. The referees were "Ken" Scholefield for Victoria, and Mr. Crickmay for Vancouver. W. Blackbourne and L. Netherby acted as lines men.

After the game the visiting team was entertained at afternoon tea by the High School Girls' Hockey club.

WAS A GREAT GAME.

Colonist Baseball Team Defeat Wanderers at Beacon Hill.

The star attraction in the local sporting circles yesterday was the great baseball match between the Colonist team and the Wanderers. The latter, with the assistance of a special battery defeated the Victorias a few weeks ago, and they were ready for anything in the baseball line. They met it yesterday in the team selected from the mechanical department of the Colonist, before whom they went down to defeat. The game was not devoid of errors, these entered very largely into the game, but did not detract from the enthusiasm; in fact, the faster they came the greater seemed the joy of the spectators and rooters. It looked easy for the Colonist from the start, the Wanderers failing to score in their first innings, while the printers made the circle five times. The Wanderers crossed the plate twice in the second, but this was more than made up for by the Colonists, who added three to their score in their half. In the third the Wanderers made three, but again their opponents went them one better and added four more. A zero went up for the bicyclists in the fourth, the Colonist scoring two. It was the other way around in the fifth, the Wanderers scoring two to one for their opponents. The Colonist maintained their lead by scoring three in the sixth to two made by the other side and shutting them out in the seventh, while the printers added two in their half of the seventh. The eighth was a disastrous one, the Wanderers going round five times on hits made off McConnell and errors of the fielders, but the lead was too great, and two runs in both the seventh and eighth gave the Colonist the game by 22 to 15, and an innings to spare.

Both H. McConnell for the Colonist, and W. Northcott for the Wanderers, pitched a fairly good ball, and they were well backed by H. Northcott and Jackson, respectively. Some of the fielders might have done better had they left some of the printer's ink on their hands, they dropping the ball like hot slugs when it happened to come their way. But the game caused lots of amusement for all concerned, players and spectators, and occasionally there were good plays by men who know the game, such as Jim Scott, who played first for the Colonist, and Overell, the Colonist short stop, both of whom have appeared in star company in their time.

A feature of the game was the umpiring of B. S. Schwengers. He certainly made himself heard, but once in a while his stentorian tones were drowned by the howls of the little gang of rooters led by George Smith, who added to the gaiety. Burnes, too, was there getting a few pointers on how to hold on to high flies, while Harry Wie critically examined the players with a view of signing any who took his fancy. For the time being work was suspended by the whole Colonist force, and a mighty crowd of rooters they made.

The Wanderers are out with another challenge, evidently not satisfied with the defeat of yesterday. Like Jeffries, the Colonist team say the Wanderers must defeat some aggregation with a standing before they will be eligible to becomes victims for the second time.

ATHLETIC EXHIBITION.

Victoria Athletic Club to Present an Attractive Programme.

On Thursday evening next the Victoria Athletic club will give an exhibition in the club rooms, Philharmonic hall, Fort street, under the distinguished patronage of the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henri Joly, the Bishop of Columbia and Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. G. Prior.

No efforts are being spared by the president, Rev. W. W. Bolton, and the executive committee to make the programme first class in every respect, and the spectators can rest assured that an enjoyable evening's sport will be provided. The programme will include wrestling and club swinging by Messrs. Wriglesworth and Mellish, veteran athletes; boxing by Ed. Milne and Frank Bowness, and Messrs. Bailey and Allen; contortion act by Wm. Braden; bag punching, tumbling, horizontal bar and spring-board exercise; pyramids, fire act and other athletic exercises, by members of the club. Although this organization came into existance only last October, it has already a membership of over one hundred, which is steadily increasing.

BASKETBALL.

Victoria West Defeats Fernwoods at Drill Hall by 19 to 7.

At the Drill hall last night the Intermediates of Victoria West defeated the Fernwood Intermediates at basketball by a score of 19 to 7. The Victoria West players, although a lighter team than their opponents outplayed them on every side. They were better in combination work and their shooting was much superior to their rivals, who scored the greater number of their points in free throws, while the Victoria West players scored a number of points from the field. The match was a fast one, however, and the interest keen, for both teams had a number of their supporters in the hall who never neglected an opportunity to root for their respective teams. For the Victoria West players Cessford and Stevens, forwards, played a fast and thorough game, their shooting and passing being excellent. Baker, at back, was also a strong member of the team, playing a game that was hard to beat. For the Fernwoods Noot and Hancock played a good game.

NANAIMOS TO PLAY HERE.

A game of basketball between the Fernwoods and the Mosquito basketball team of Nanaimo will be played in the Drill hall at next Saturday's band concert. This will undoubtedly be the game of the season, as both teams have a splendid record. The Nanaimos recently defeated the Vancouver Y. M. C. A. team, so the match is expected to be a very close struggle.

A game between the Fernwoods and the Police in the F. Y. M. A. hall resulted in a win for the former after a very enjoyable and exciting game. The same two teams will play another practice game on Monday night in the F. Y. M. A. hall.

SPRING RACES.

Two More Events Added to the Programme for Saturday.

Two more races have been arranged for in connection with the Hunt club races, the pony race and farmers' race. This will make six races in all, three steeplechases and three flat races. Sufficient entries for each are already in to warrant good races, and the managing committee are confident that this meet will eclipse all others, and no effort will be spared to make the day an enjoyable one. The Fifth Regiment band will be in attendance throughout the afternoon.

THE RIFLE.

Number Three Company Won From the Phaeton Team at Clover Point Yesterday.

The rifle match between H. M. S. Phaeton and No. 3 Company, Fifth Regiment, C. A., took place at Clover Point in very good weather, with the exception of a tricky wind, at 500 and 600 yards, and resulted in favor of No. 3 Company by 54 points. Considerable annoyance is caused the marksmen through the telephones being unserviceable. At present it is impossible to challenge a target, as a trumpet is not heard at the butts. It is understood that the Phaeton desires another match, orthoptics to be barred. The following are the scores:

H. M. S. PHAETON.

	200.	500.	600.	To.
1st Class P. O. Burlace	28	26	26	80
Lt. Whitehead, R. N.	29	20	29	78
Mr. Jane	23	29	24	76
1st Class P. O. Cummins	29	24	21	74
Lt. H.M. Ozanne, R.M.L.I.	27	19	23	69
Lt. Rashleigh, R. N.	25	24	18	67
Sergt. Abrams	21	21	15	57
E. R. A. Floyd	23	19	15	57
	205	182	171	558

NO. 3 COY. 5th REGT., C. A.

	200.	500.	600.	To.
Coy. St.-Mj. Richardson	30	32	29	91
Gur. A. Brayshaw	30	32	25	87
Corpl. J. Caven	30	25	27	82
Corpl. W. Winsby	23	31	27	81
Gur. W. Duncan	29	21	24	74
Bombr. J. Anderton	27	26	18	71
Lt. W. H. Langley	27	23	18	68
Bombr. R. B. King	26	10	22	58
	222	200	190	612

A majority of 54 for No. 3 Company.

TRAP SHOOTING.

First Shoot of Season at Langford Plains This Afternoon.

The first shoot of the season of the Victoria Gun club will be held this afternoon at Langford Plains. Among the events will be the shoot for the club trophy, which has to be won three times in succession. Three gold medals have been put up for those making the best aggregate scores during the season.

SPORTING NOTES.

In a basketball match at the Caledonia grounds yesterday afternoon the Central school team defeated the South Park team by a score of 14 to 13.

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LAST RUN OF THE SEASON

Victoria Hunt Club Enjoy Fine Afternoon's Sport—Cross Country Race.

The Victoria Hunt Club, yesterday, had their last run for the season. The meet was at Tolmie hill, on the Saanich road, and the finish on the road at the foot of Mount Douglas, near Mrs. Todd's farm, which was reached by a very devious route. The weather was warm enough to cause many of the horses to arrive there in a white lather, for some of them were ridden at a pretty hot pace all the way, especially the leader of those who followed the hares. These latter ended their season with the most exciting chase they had experienced, for they heard the shouts of their pursuers not more than a field behind them, about half way through the run, and caught sight of two of the latter just as they (the hares) entered a wood which concealed them from view; so they pushed on apace, but the mare ridden by one of the hares, with the fickleness which is said to belong to the fair sex in the human as well as the equine species, was not jumping in her usual form, and though she cleared the biggest fences well, she made mistakes at several smaller ones, including the first fence, where much people were gathered together to view the performance. She refused several times, resulting in delays, which gave a great advantage to the leader of the chase, whose horse turned his head from nothing. The hares had to make a pause to pick a jumpable place in a certain fence, and here one of a couple of loose colts, which had followed them for some distance, took the opportunity of giving one of them a playful kick on the shin, which led to the making of a few remarks, but there was little time to stay and rub the place, for a hard rider was close behind, and when the hares were half across the next field, he jumped the fence into it, riding alone, his late companions having dropped behind. The hares jumped two or three more fences, at one of which there was a refusal, and this ended their chance of making their point uncaught, for up came their persistent follower. So the three rode quietly through the woods at the foot of the hill, and down near the road, waited for the rest. One arrived just before the place was reached, and they waited a good quarter of an hour or more for the rest. Most of those who started from Tolmie Hill arrived in due course, but two of them came there by the King's highway—which they found very good going. The only lady who followed the chase, having ridden valiantly over all obstacles, arrived happy, in spite of a black eye, the result of contact with the branch of a tree, and so did the sportsmen who had met with falls, from which fortunately no damage resulted. But an eyewitness of one of them says that when he looked round at one who followed him, before a fence, the horse was on hind legs erect; and on looking round again after the fence, he beheld the erstwhile rider standing on his head upon the grass turf.

The remarkable fact which has before been noticed, was again evident, that some of the fences had grown taller since the hares had surmounted them.

The thanks of the club must again be given to the many farmers round Victoria, through whose kindness the riding members have been enabled to enjoy so excellent a season's sport.

The races next Saturday at Colwood promise, most of them, to fill well, and should the weather be like that of yesterday, a very enjoyable afternoon should be spent there.

One more event is to take place before horses are sent to grass, viz: A cross country race at Colwood on the following Saturday afternoon, April 19th. The race is open to all horses owned by members of the Hunt Club, and ridden by members. Post entries, catch-weights, to be ridden in colors. The start and finish will be on the race course, but there will be an excursion into the surrounding country, between. The course in this part will probably be laid with a trail of paper, and will not be known beforehand to the competitors.

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Insist on getting Martell's Three Star brandy.

PING PONG AT JAMES BAY

Another Exciting Lot of Games Played Off at Club Rooms.

Some splendid games were witnessed in the J. B. A. A. ping-pong tournament yesterday afternoon. The pièce de resistance was the match between H. A. Goward and R. B. Powell. After a hard struggle Goward won, the score being 5-6, 6-3, 6-2. Both players put up an exceptionally brilliant game; but, although Powell's experience at tennis stood him in good stead, Goward's fine placing finally proved too much for him. The match between H. E. Tremayne and G. N. Tomlin lasted over an hour. Mr. Tremayne won by two sets to one. The games between Mrs. Cuppage and Miss Phipps, Miss Wilson and Miss Trimen, Miss Hardie and Miss Clapham, J. Hart and J. D. Pemberton, S. J. Patton and W. T. Williams, Mrs. and Miss Hardie v. Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, Mr. and Miss Wilson v. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. W. Goddard and Mrs. Travis v. Mr. R. Janion and Miss Phipps, Mrs. Fagan and Miss Galley v. Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Wark, Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss Clapham v. Miss Nason and Miss Lowe, were also well contested. The full scores for yesterday are as follows:

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Mrs. Cuppage and Miss Green beat Miss Fraser and Miss L. Fraser, 6-2, 6-1; Miss McFadden and Miss Haynes won by default; Miss Lawson and Miss McRae beat Miss Wilson and Miss Lombard, 6-1, 6-3; Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Wark beat Miss Hunt and Miss Holmes, 6-3, 6-4; Mrs. Fagan and Miss Galley beat Miss Phipps and Miss Drummond, 6-4, 6-3; Miss Lawson and Miss McRae beat Miss McFadden and Miss Haynes, 6-0, 6-1; Mrs. Fagan and Miss Galley beat Mrs. Carmichael and Miss Wark, 6-4, 4-6, 6-1; Mrs. Crow Baker and Miss Clapham beat Miss Nason and Miss Lowe, 5-6, 5-6, 6-2; Miss Vernon and Miss Bell beat Miss Brown and Miss Shrapnel, 6-4, 0-6, 6-1; Miss Trimen and Miss Russell beat Miss Green and Miss Berridge, 6-2, 6-5.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Fagan beat Mrs. Green, 6-0, 6-0; Miss Vernon beat Miss Rickaby, 6-1, 6-2; Mrs. Cuppage beat Miss Phipps, 6-1, 5-6, 6-1; Miss Drummond beat Miss Monteith, 6-1, 6-0; Miss Brown beat Mrs. Crow Baker, 6-5, 5-6, 6-2; Miss Bell beat Miss Green, 6-5, 4-6, 6-4; Mrs. Travis beat Miss Berridge, 6-4, 6-2; Miss Wilson beat Miss Trimen, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2; Miss Clapham beat Miss Fraser, 6-4, 6-2; Miss Hardie beat Miss Russell, 6-3, 6-2; Miss Hardie beat Miss Clapham, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; Miss Gowen beat Miss A. H. Fraser, 6-2, 6-4; Miss Nason beat Mrs. Langton by default.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES.

H. A. Goward beat V. A. Wolfenden, 6-1, 6-2; H. A. Goward beat R. B. Powell, 5-6, 6-3, 6-2; F. Lewin beat F. Burrell, 6-2, 6-5; J. Hart beat J. D. Pemberton, 2-6, 6-0, 6-1; H. E. Tremayne beat W. Goddard, 6-4, 6-3; H. E. Tremayne beat G. N. Tomlin, 6-3, 0-6, 6-5; T. B. Tye beat J. Hunter, 6-0, 6-2; N. B. Gresley beat B. Trimen, 6-3, 6-4; C. S. Wilson beat N. B. Gresley, 6-2, 6-3; C. P. Schwengers beat J. Lawson, 6-1, 6-4; L. Dickenson beat A. Gore, 6-4, 6-5; S. J. Patton beat W. T. Wilson, 6-4, 3-6, 6-0.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

H. Coombe and J. D. Pemberton beat Dr. Garesche and F. Davie, 6-3, 2-6, 6-1; Wilson and Dickenson beat Englehardt and Hardie, 6-1, 6-2; S. Patton and T. Patton beat W. Goddard and G. Goddard, 6-4, 6-2.

MIXED DOUBLES.

J. P. Falls and Miss Janion beat A. Hood and Miss Fraser; B. Tye and Miss Galley beat C. Vernon and Miss Bell, 5-6, 6-1, 6-3; C. Howe and Miss Drummond beat P. Austin and Miss Lowe, 6-3, 6-3; Mr. and Miss Wilson beat Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, 2-6, 6-1, 6-4; Mr. and Miss Hardie beat Mr. and Mrs. Hilton, 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; Mr. and Mrs. Hilton beat R. Fell and Miss Berridge, 6-1, 6-3; Mrs. Trimen and Miss Russell beat Mr. and Mrs. Schwengers, 6-4, 6-2; Mrs. Trimen and Miss Russell beat T. B. Patton and Mrs. Courtney, 6-3, 6-3; Mr. Lewin and Miss Goward beat Mr. and Mrs. Coombe, 6-3, 6-5; Mr. Fisher and Mrs. Langley beat J. Hunter and Miss Nason, 6-2, 6-3; Mr. Pinder and Mrs. Cuppage beat W. Fisher and Mrs. Langley, 6-1, 6-5; W. Goddard and Mrs. Travis beat R. Janion and Miss Phipps, 5-6, 6-3, 6-1.

Upon being shown over the spacious club premises, many admiring comments have been made by visiting players. The splendid collection of trophies won by the J. B. A. A. oarsmen is much admired, and the visitors are greatly impressed with the numerous advantages the club offers to gentlemen, be they old, middle-aged or young, athletically, or otherwise, inclined. The J. B. A. A. is the only club in the city which can offer its members the fascinating sport of rowing, and the facilities in that direction are excellent. There are a large number of boats, races take place during the summer, and the experienced oarsmen are always ready to coach the younger aspirants to rowing fame. The reading room is large and comfortable, and all the latest periodicals and magazines are supplied. There are several bath rooms, with hot and cold water, and the gymnasium is equipped with horizontal and parallel bars, etc., while there is plenty of space for basketball and handball.

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HORTICULTURAL BOARD.

Question of Fumigation Principal One Dealt With.

The statutory April meeting of the Board of Horticulture was held in the public offices of the Department of Agriculture on Thursday and Friday, all its members being in attendance.

The protection of the orchards of the province by means of fumigating all the nursery stock brought in, was the chief subject under consideration. Regarding this, it will be remembered that under the panic occasioned by the ravages of the San Jose scale in Ontario, the Dominion government some three years ago passed a bill excluding all foreign grown stock. This was afterwards modified, and fumigation stations established in each province, that for British Columbia being located at Vancouver. Here this was carried on, some loss, however, being encountered through the treating of frozen stock. To remedy this, the board at its meeting in October last decided to erect a fumigating and dipping establishment which has since been erected, under the supervision of Inspector Cunningham, with such success that the building is now pronounced the most perfect in Canada. Its frost proof compartments and big heaps of sawdust promise to overcome the difficulties formerly met while the dipping process will meet the case of the borers whose larvae in the tins cannot be reached by the fumigating gases.

The case of the Upper Country, however, raised another difficulty. Trees were imported there, and in some instances in spite of the attached fumigation certificates of Ontario and Oregon, were found to have been infected, and so had to be destroyed, and so the board has been obliged, on the advice of the Attorney-General, to adopt a regulation which is to be most strictly enforced, that all nursery stock must henceforth be sent to the Vancouver station for treatment before being distributed to their various addresses.

The board was greatly encouraged in its efforts on finding that the Minister of Agriculture was thoroughly in accord with them, and was giving them a most earnest and sympathetic support.

LOCAL NEWS

Band Ping-Pong.—Victorians are to have still another ping pong tournament. The Fifth regiment will hold a tournament in the near future. Entries will close on the 10th inst. The gentlemen's events are restricted to the officers and members of the regiment, and the ladies' to lady friends of the officers and regimental members.

Muriset-Joseline.—Last evening at 8 o'clock, Fred. Muriset, who for many years was an employee in the lithographing department of the Colonist, was married in San Francisco to Miss Jessie Joseline, of that city. Several telegrams were sent down felicitating Mr. Muriset upon the happy event, one of them being from the Fifth regiment band, of which he was a most popular member before leaving here to make his home in the Californian capital.

Prizes Presented.—There was a good attendance at the band concert at the Drill hall last night, when there were some good extra attractions, one of which was the presentation of the special prizes to the winners of the rifle matches at Clover Point. The majority of the prizes went to Company Sergeant Major McDougall, who secured the prize for the aggregate, and the 600 and 500 yards medals, Bdr. Brayshaw won the medal for the 200 yards. Col. Holmes presented the prizes, and in addressing the large audience, he spoke appreciatively of the interest taken in the regiment, of which he said he was the godfather, and he recalled many pleasant memories of the earlier days of the regiment's career. The concert programme was a very good one, including several fine selections, among which was the Frangesse March, and selections from "The Runaway Girl." The attraction for next Saturday's concert is a basketball match between Nanaimo and Fernwoods.

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PERSONALS.

Geo. Thomson of Elizabeth, N. J., and Thos. Kiddle, of Duncans, both eminent smelter authorities, came down yesterday from the Mount Sicker district, and are registered at the Vernon.

Duncan D. Anderson of Orillia, who is at present lecturing to the Farmers' Institutes of the province, went out to hold a meeting at Metchosin last evening.

Walter and Mrs. Hunter, who have been the guests of Mrs. Challoner for the past few days, left this morning on their return home to Nanaimo.

E. J. and Mrs. Stone, tourists of Mellone, Minn., are guests at the Dominion hotel.

H. M. Stuart and Herbert Wood, both of Nelson, are staying at the Dominion.

Wm. Boulton of Ladysmith; P. Tucker, of Duncans, and J. Brickley of Goldstream, are registered at the Queen's hotel.

W. P. Daykin of the Carmanah Lighthouse, is registered at the Victoria hotel.

E. W. Shaw of Duncans, is at the New England.

D. R. Ker returned last evening from a trip to Edmonton.

F. W. Valleau and wife were among the arrivals from the Mainland last evening.

C. Wurtele and R. Jamieson returned from Vancouver last night.

D. Murphy and F. J. Fulton, members of the Legislature, returned last evening from visits to their constituents.

R. J. Neary, the telephone company's agent at Sooke Lake, and J. C. Randolph of Shawnigan, are registered at the Victoria hotel.

A. Walter, of Salt Spring Island, is at the New England.

M. Barg, W. M. Johnson, Chas. Matson and John Siren, make up a party from Ballard, who are all staying at the Queen's hotel.

H. W. Holling of the Examiner staff, and D. B. Kelly, a commercial man, both of San Francisco, are registered at the Victoria hotel.

G. H. Cross of Nanaimo, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

W. Tucker of Salt Spring Island, and J. C. Morrison, of Vancouver, are guests at the Vernon hotel.

R. Sharp, a Comox contractor, is at the Dominion hotel.

Geo. Lough, a prospector and hunter, returned yesterday from Alberni and is registered at the Dominion hotel.

Miss M. Swan of Denman's Island, is a guest at the Dominion hotel.

Mossom Boyd, Esq., of Bobcaygeon, with one of his sons, is paying a short visit to this city. Mr. Boyd controls large timber limits on the Cowichan, which he has been operating now for several years.

W. A. Simmons, a well known contractor of Kamloops, is spending a few days on the coast, and is staying at the Oriental hotel.

J. H. B. Rickaby returned yesterday from a visit to the Sound.

K. V. Munro returned yesterday from a holiday visit to California.

J. and Mrs. Ogden Grahame of Kamloops, who came over from Vancouver by Friday night's ferry, are paying a short visit with Mr. J. A. Mara of this city. Mr. Grahame is well known as the Hudson Bay company's factor at Kamloops, where he has now been for over eighteen years.

D. S. Gray, a cattle dealer from Mission City, is registered at the Dominion hotel.

R. J. Porter of Chemainus, and J. H. McAlpin of Vancouver, are guests at the Dominion.

Julian W. Smith, of Unalaska, is staying at the Dominion.

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PASSENGERS.

Passengers per steamer Charmer from Vancouver: J. Mogridge, J. Foster, L. Marboeuf, Mrs. J. H. Gray, H. Wood, D. W. Stuart, Capt D. Patterson, E. Johnson, Jacob Michener, D. R. Ker, R. Jamieson, J. Dobson, C. N. Cornell, Dr. Mitchell, C. Cocking, W. F. Lure, W. R. Wood, Mrs. Lawless, T. Langlois and wife, F. Evans, W. Cartlidge, D. Lamont, C. H. Scott, Mrs. Rome, D. Murphy, F. J. Fulton, R. D. Munro, C. P. Eckstein, C. Wurtele, F. W. Valleau and wife, Mrs. Taylor.

Passengers per steamer Majestic from the Sound: Master Phillips, J. H. Babbatt, J. H. Smith, D. Critchley, J. E. Squires, L. C. Newlands, J. B. H. Rickaby, K. V. Munro, F. Adams, Master Aaronson, Jno. Watts, E. Baldy, W. G. McAllister, F. Brown, Sam Adler, Mrs. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Oliver, Miss Murch, E. J. Stone and wife, Miss Golay, Mrs. Mann, J. Stephenson, Mrs. Panton.

CONSIGNEES.

Consignees per steamer Majestic from the Sound: W. F. Rache, J. W. M., J. H. Todd & Son, Lenz & Leiser, D. Spencer, J. Piercey & Co., G. S., H. C. Beeton, E. B., W. H. H. Cassell, Allen & Co., H. Marchant, Weiler Bros, F. R. Stewart, Ross Mahon, Erskine, Wall & Co., R. P. Rithet & Co., T. N. Hibben & Co., Watson & McGregor, H. A. Gardiner, B. C. Market, D. Leeming, W. J. Brady, M. Gutmann.

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INTER-URBAN DEBATE.

Orators of Victoria and Vancouver to Discuss Government Ownership.

Victoria and Vancouver are once more to be competitors, but this time between them in a new field, that of debating. The Victoria Literary and Debating Society challenged the Burrard Inlet Club to an inter-city debate, and the Vancouver society promptly accepted. Two debates have been arranged for, one in Vancouver and one in Victoria.

The first of the debates will be held in Vancouver on the evening of Saturday next, when Messrs. J. T. Wilson, A. F. Welby-Solomon and Gordon Grant, representing Victoria, will advocate the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the ownership of the railroads of a country should be vested in the government thereof, and operated by a Commission having tenure of office during good behaviour."

The Vancouver society has chosen Messrs. G. D. Scott, Haney and D. G. Williams to uphold the honor of their society and city. The merits of the arguments will be decided by three judges, of whom each society selects one, and these two select the third. The selection fo the Victoria society is Mr. George H. Cowan, barrister, of Vancouver, who has consented to act. The date of the debate in Victoria will be decided in a few days. The importance of the subject and the fact that the debates are the first to be held between Victoria and Vancouver will no doubt cause considerable interest to be taken in the matter, not only in the two cities, but throughout the province.

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FROM VANCOUVER.

Revival of War Scare of Two Years Back.

The old story regarding the supposed attempt to blow up the naval yard at Esquimalt is revived in a special wired broadcast from Vancouver, in which Mr. C. A. Semlin the former Premier, is given as authority for the story. Briefly, as condensed by the A. P., the despatch says:

"Former Premier Charles A. Semlin has just made public the fact that a plot to blow up the naval docks and fortress at Esquimalt was discovered and frustrated in 1900. The plan, it is alleged, was arranged in San Francisco by members of the Clan-na-Gael. It is asserted that two men were sent from San Francisco for the purpose of carrying out the blowing up of the docks. Their names, as learned by the British consul at San Francisco, were Denny McDermott and Albert Renvicker, the former an Irishman and the latter a native of Belgium.

"The information communicated by the consul at San Francisco was that at a meeting of the Clan-Na-Gael means were discussed of how to aid the Boers in their war against Great Britain. When the meeting was called at first there was no intention to use force, but McDermott, who was present, offered to go to Esquimalt and attempt to blow up by dynamiting, as much as possible of the forts and the navy docks there. He asked for the naming of a companion to assist him in the deed.

"Renvicker offered himself and was accepted. The two men were closely shadowed by detectives. After reaching Esquimalt, Renvicker became alarmed and disappeared. McDermott was then marched between two marines to a wharf and sent back to San Francisco by steamer.

"Courtenay Walter Bennett, the British consul-general in San Francisco, confirmed the story from Vancouver. He would give no further information except that it was the work of a society affiliated with Fenian organizations. Irishmen who are prominent in the local patriotic societies emphatically deny that there ever was a branch of the Clan-Na-Gael in San Francisco. They also state that they know of no Irishmen of the names mentioned in the Vancouver despatch who could possibly be implicated in any plot against the British naval station."

—o—

2,000 suits of Men's clothing to be slaughtered at half prices at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store, 111 Government street.

SUFFERED THREE YEARS.
CATARRH OF STOMACH.

Miss Evelyn Morse writes from 651 Adams Street, Minneapolis, Minn., as follows:

"I suffered for nearly three years with catarrh of the stomach which no medicine seemed to relieve, until a friend advised me to try Peruna. Although skeptical, I tried it, and found it helped me within the first week. I kept taking it for three months, and am pleased to say that it cured me entirely, and I have had no symptoms of its return. I am only too glad to recommend it."—EVELYN MORSE.

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months, I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they all have left me since using Peruna. I can now get around and do my housework, and think Peruna the greatest medicine I ever used."—Adia Brittain.

Mrs. Lizzie Blevins, 102 Boliver street, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I candidly feel Peruna was the means of saving my life, for I suffered for months from catarrh of the stomach. Two bottles of Peruna cured me."—Mrs. Lizzie Blevins.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Peruna can be obtained for $1.00 a bottle at all first-class drug stores in Canada. "The Ills of Life," which can be secured at all up-to-date drug stores, and upon request is sent free to all, gives a short description of all catarrhal diseases. Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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CURED SECRETLY

The Colonist.

SUNDAY, APRIL 6, 1902.

Published by
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No. 27 Broad St. - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

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Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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RAILWAY AID.

At the present time Canada is in the throes of procuring another transcontinental railway system. The system is generally known as the Canadian Northern railway, a generic term for a number of sections and companies banded together under one control. The railway begins in Ontario and, when completed, will end in Victoria, British Columbia. It passes through Ontario, Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia. In view of the provincial aid it is proposed to give to the Edmonton, Yukon & Pacific railway, which is the Western section of the Canadian Northern railway system, we have been investigating the Reports of the Department of Railways and Canals to find out what kind of aid, and how much, has been given by the various provincial governments and the Dominion government to other sections of the same system. It is not very easy to dig all those matters out of the blue books and arrange them so as to give a comprehensive general idea of the various subsidies. But we imagine we have ascertained with comparative accuracy the governmental aid received by this railway system to accelerate the construction of so important a national undertaking.

The first part of the system is the Ontario section of the Ontario & Rainy River railway, now incorporated in the Canadian Northern. The promoters of this road received a subsidy of $4,000 a mile for 280 miles from the Ontario government, the total sum paid in cash being $1,120,000. We have discovered no record of any Dominion subsidy or land grant except right of way and terminals for this mileage.

In addition to these 280 miles there were 290 miles of the Ontario & Rainy River railway built in Manitoba. To assist in the construction of this the Manitoba government guaranteed a bond issue of $20,000 a mile, a total sum of $5,800,000. The Dominion government gave $3,200 a mile in cash for 70 miles, and $6,400 a mile in cash for 220 miles, a total cash bonus of $1,632,000. Free right of way and terminals were also conceded. And we rather think that the Manitoba government gave exemption from taxation besides. It certainly did, with reference to the other portions of the system in the province, and we think with regard to this one also. Now this section of the road is of peculiar interest to British Columbia on account of the fact that the difficulties of its construction are faintly comparable with the difficulties of railway construction in British Columbia. The railway in Manitoba received a guarantee of interest on $5,800,000, an amount about equal to the whole provincial debt of this province, exemption from taxation, and $6,400 a mile in cash. Here we give a certain sum in cash, which is repaid us out of gross earnings, and 20,000 acres of land per mile, land valueless without a railway, and land in which we reserve what is of most value with or without a railway, the mineral. Still people, for purely political reasons, say that the Canadian Northern held up a weak government, and made a good bargain for the railway and a bad bargain for the people. The truth of the matter is if, in this and other matters, we do not quit politics and get down to business, as the other provinces have done, we cannot be surprised at not sharing the general prosperity of the Dominion of Canada. The people of British Columbia must shortly take their choice between business and prosperity or contentious politics and hard times.

We come now to the other sections of the Canadian Northern in Manitoba and the Territories, practically all prairie construction. In the first place, the Manitoba government has aided these lines with a bond guarantee of $8,000 a mile for 618 miles, a total sum of $4,944,000, and with exemption from taxation. The Dominion government has given $3,200 a mile for 250 miles, a gift in cash of $800,000. It has also given an annual mail subsidy of $80,000. It has also given 6,400 acres per mile for 407 miles in Manitoba, and 12,800 acres per mile on lines beyond the Manitoba border. On the average, we should think that 6,400 acres in the wheat belt of Manitoba was worth as much as 20,000 acres in the mountains and valleys of British Columbia, especially with the mineral in the latter reserved. We cannot help propounding the following sum in proportion with reference to these prairie sections of the road: If the Manitoba and Dominion governments were justified in giving so much aid to open up the northwestern wheat lands of Manitoba and the Territories, how much aid would the railway be justified in receiving from the British Columbia and Dominion governments, for the arduous labor of piercing the Rocky mountain and Cascade ranges to the coast? That they were justified is evident from the fact that prosperity is universal, deep-seated and permanent in Ontario and Manitoba; while it is neither universal nor deep-seated in British Columbia, nor has it any chance to become permanent, if we take no active steps to develop our heritage. We are afraid of shadows, terrified at bogies, and stand in awe of the crude and ill-digested theories of doctrinaire politicians. Above all, we are afflicted with mental, moral and physical inertia; we are like somnolent cats, who lie basking in the sun and never awake except to bite and scratch one another. For the love of our country, let us bestir ourselves, and, having an opportunity which can never recur in its present fullness of advantage, let us scourge opposition into silence, and place at the back of the government in carrying out its policy, a force of public opinion, which will give that government not a mere victory, but a triumph, lest we spend our lives lamenting the loss of what we lacked the courage to grasp when it presented itself.

THE MINING INDUSTRY.

The situation of the mining industry at the close of the first quarter of the year, ending March 31, is, all things considered eminently gratifying, and at the present rate of progress another considerable increase in mineral output may be depended upon for the twelvemonth. Boundary has assumed the premier position in point of tonnage production, with a record for the three months of 100,000 tons, and at this rate of production the yield for the year would just exceed the 1901 results. But in a very short time the number of blast furnaces in operation in the district will be increased to seven, having a combined daily capacity of between 2,500 and 3,000 tons, or more than double the present output treated; and consequently one may safely count, given normal conditions, a production from this district during 1901 of nearly three-quarters of a million tons. In Rossland prospects are equally bright, the March output having been a record achievement, eclipsing the best previous record of May, 1901, by nearly 2,000 tons. All fear of labor troubles having been removed, and with the recent reductions of costs at the big mines, it is certain that 1902 will prove to be an exceptionally prosperous year for the Rossland district. Silver-lead mining, too, is decidedly on the mend, and shipments from the Slocan are steadily, if slowly, increasing, while the summer promises to be unusually active. Production, however, so far only aggregates some 6,060 tons. The East Kootenay lead mines have been comparatively idle the last few months, but arrangements are now completed, it is said, for the reopening of the St. Eugene on or about May 1st, which, with the present mine equipment, is capable of producing over 3,000 tons of concentrates monthly, having on an average metallic contents of 70 per cent. lead and 40 ounces silver; while a little later, probably about the beginning of July, the Sullivan smelter will be blown in. At any rate, the lead output this year should be better than last. Prospects in the Nelson district are exceedingly bright. The Silver King mine since the beginning of the year has maintained regular shipments at the rate of 50 tons daily; while the Ymir mine, although recently from somewhat untoward circumstances production has been somewhat restricted, is making a remarkable showing, the latest reports being that the ledge encountered in the long tunnel at a vertical depth of 1,000 feet has widened to 16 feet and is richer than expected. Ymir district, in fact, is coming into greater prominence, and a large amount of capital is being invested there. Among others, Messrs. Finch and Campbell, the well-known American mine operators, recently bonded the Sagame group for $100,000, and adjoining properties were also bonded for $50,000 to Mr. C. P. Hill, and work here is to be actively prosecuted forthwith. Shipments from the Lardeau have been good, but with the advent of the railway in a few weeks now, a considerably increased production for this district may of course be expected. Coast mining has also been in a fair way of late, and with the completion of the two Island smelters this summer, the 1902 output should almost double that of last year, even if the Van Anda mines remain idle.

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PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS,
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BEQUESTS OF CECIL RHODES.

The idea which inspires the will of Cecil Rhodes is grand; the plan which it outlines is daring and courageous; but whether the object which it is designed to carry out can be accomplished by the means which it provides, is an entirely different question. Round the University of Oxford are clustered some of the dearest traditions of the English race. Many of the great names of English history are, both literally and metaphorically, carved upon its walls. But this is untrue of the great names of Imperial history now begun to be written, except, perhaps, in the case of Cecil Rhodes himself. And it may safely be hazarded that if Cecil Rhodes had completed his course at Oxford and emerged the typical product of that university, he would never have been Cecil Rhodes, the empire-builder. Oxford has remained mediaeval, while the world was becoming modern. Of all the results of the constructive energy of the modern world, both in modes of culture, practical science, and political change, Oxford has only one word to say, "Non possumus; non volumus." Oxford is a cloister of culture, as ancient monastries were culture, as ancient monasteries were beautiful ornaments to the structure of society, but they lay mighty few bricks. Only those who dominate instead of being dominated by its tone, are not unfitted for the rough and tumble of life. It is in that very fact that we catch a glimpse of the intentions of Cecil Rhodes. It is as though he said to the young English-speaking world: "For three years of your life rub shoulders with antiquity, and learn to understand yourself through the study of your heredity." The English-speaking race has traveled far from the ideals, customs and culture of the University of Oxford, and some of its strongest elements were never in touch with them. Cecil Rhodes would not have the English-speaking race go back, but he would light a lamp to illuminate the past, the common origin and the common road which has diverged into separate paths. Whether the plan is feasible for the purpose of carrying out the end in view it is impossible to say. But whether it does or does not carry it out, the will of the dead statesman is an insistent message of unity and peace, and a great appeal to those larger human emotions which transcend the trivial jealousies of our endless international strife. It is a remarkable thing that two men, Cecil Rhodes and Andrew Carnegie, the one typically English in his reverence for established institutions, but without prejudice or bigotry, the other, typically Scotch in his strenuous individualism and contempt for any authority save that of intellect and conscience, but without fanaticism or dogma, should have united in believing that education was the crying necessity for our race, and should have devoted the vast fortunes they accumulated, to the diffusion of knowledge, which is the food of wisdom, and has, for its fruits, broadness of judgment and charity.

MINE TAXATION.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, in discussing this question, says editorially:

"To many who are not directly identified with the mining industry, and yet look for fair play and equal treatment for all, the proper method of mine taxation would appear to be a reasonable tax on the full gross output, and such a tax on surface improvements as a fair determination of their value may justify."

This paper is a recognized authority on most subjects connected with mining. We should like its unbiased opinion on the actions of mine owners who say that the mining industry of British Columbia is being ruined by a tax of 2 per cent. levied on gross output, less charges for freight and treatment, and coupled with the exemption of surface improvements altogether.

A notable drawback to the utility of the Teachers' Convention held here during the last week, was the attempt made to discuss too wide a range of subjects in the time at the disposal of the convention. Subjects connected with education, all of great importance, are practically infinite in number and variety. An exhaustive discussion of a few of those subjects at a time, would have a much more educative effect upon the teachers, than an attempt made to run over a great number of them in a cursory way.

Mr. W. M. Brewer contributes an article to the Engineering & Mining Journal of 22nd March on the coalfields of British Columbia, well worth perusal. It deals with the coal mines tributary to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo railway. Other articles will follow describing Comox, the Fernie field and the coal regions of the Nicola Valley and the Similkameen.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

EXPLANATION.

Sir,—In the summary of my remarks at the meeting of the United Empire League last night, you make me say that the question of an Imperial tariff is "very-one-sided," What I said was that "it was many-sided," and hence that it was not wise to be hasty in passing resolutions about it, but that we ought to confine ourselves to disseminating such information as was contained in Mr. Welby-Solomon's valuable paper. My reason for asking you to print this letter is that I do not wish to appear as paying Mr. Welby-Solomon the left-handed compliment of moving a vote of thanks for treating of "a very one-sided" subject.

CHARLES H. LUGRIN.

TRAINING GIRLS.

Sir,—Now that the Teachers' Convention is over, may I say how very disappointed I am to find no mention made about the very important subject of the "hand and eye training for girls" to be found in the old-fashioned art of needlework. What are the powers that be thinking about not to insist that this should be taught to all our girls? Should not the object of education be to train children in the best way so as to fit them for their duties in life, and do not our girls require their hands and eyes to be trained to use the needle, or is that one-time harmless and necessary article becoming obsolete? Any woman who has an observant eye cannot but fail to notice how very incapable the average girl is in the art of plain sewing and cutting out simple garments, and small wonder, because she has not been systematically taught at school. It is no use saying this can be taught out of school hours or when a girl has left school. If omitted till then her untrained hand and eye will rarely grasp to perfection what should have been inculcated in early youth, and the aptness and desire to excel will have gone. Do the managers of these affairs wish our British Columbian maidens to grow up helpful women or painfully deficient in what is a most necessary art in every household? I think if the girls were given less mathematics and some sensible domestic economy studied instead, it would go to the making of tidier persons and happier homes. Philosophers may theorize and conventions convene, but after all "the hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world," and it is to the perfect home life and proper education of our girls in domestic arts that we must look if we are to become a wholesome and happy nation. Will not some other mother or grandmother voice their opinion in this matter?

A VERY OLD-FASHIONED WOMAN.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sir,—Now that attention is turned to the question of providing a better library for Victoria, would it not be wise in the meantime to so regulate the hours of opening of the present makeshift to accomodate as many as possible of the citizens? Now, one hour in the forenoon (11 to 12), three hours in the afternoon and two hours in the evening is all the time allowed, and then to make matters worse, closed all Saturday afternoon. What opportunity has the average person to get a book? I mean a person working, as many are, ten and twelve hours daily. That we need a library up to date goes without saying, and it is to be hoped all will do their best to secure such an one, but in the meantime let us have some use of the present apology.

LIBER.

MR. MacGREGOR EXPLAINS.

Sir,—In yesterday's issue of the Colonist your apology re misstatements of my evidence given before the Royal Commission, simply added insult to injury. In the article mentioned it would appear as if my evidence was of a contradictory character. Instead of making the correction in a gentlemanly and business-like manner, your desire seemed to be to further create a false impression with regard to my evidence given before the Royal Commission. Now, ignoring the gratuitously insulting references to myself in the latter part of your editorial as being so contemptible and uncalled for as to be beneath my notice, I beg to say that in my estimation the solemn evidence of a responsible citizen, given under oath on a matter of grave public importance is not a matter of misrepresentation, and what confidence can the public have in a newspaper, which, when asked to correct a misstatement of fact, makes it the excuse for an offensive personal attack on the intelligence of the person they have already injured by misrepresenting, and in conclusion I would ask you to give my letter as prominent a position in your editorial columns as you did the article I refer to.

P. C. MacGREGOR.

April 5, 1902.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN.

The following letter appeared in a recent issue of the Province:

Editor Province,—In some of the rather strongly expressed statements that have been made in a few of the newspapers published in this province regarding the land grant it is proposed to give to the contractors, Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, to assist them to procure the very large amount of capital that is required to build the Canadian Northern Railway through British Columbia, it would seem that the writers of those articles and those who support their views regard the land grant of 20,000 acres per mile as excessive, and are very anxious to obstruct, frustrate and if possible, to defeat the government policy of development and progress throughout the province which the government has now formulated, and which is the only practicable system by which it is possible to effect such needed and desirable objects, and which requires a vast sum of outside money to be attracted to and invested in the construction of very expensive railways through such parts of British Columbia that can not be rendered available either for agricultural settlement or for mining development except to a very limited extent without the construction of those railways, which will afford cheap transportation facilities, thus enabling capitalists to see a chance of obtaining remunerative returns from investments that with the construction of those railways will most undoubtedly follow to an extent that is not fully comprehended by the general public.

To those unacquainted with the topographical features of British Columbia, where the narrow valleys will necessitate each location to cover barren, rocky ground for the greater portion of its area, a grant of 20,000 acres of land per mile looks like an enormous quantity of land to give as a bonus, but when it is taken into consideration that it will be almost, if not quite, impossible to get, under the provisions of the contract, one-tenth of that quantity of land in the province that will be suitable for agricultural settlement, it puts an entirely different feature on the whole matter from that which the opponents of the government system for the development of the province and the betterment of the whole of its inhabitants are endeavoring to impress upon the people of the country.

Is it to the interest of the people to keep the country locked up as an unproductive wilderness or to have its immense natural resources developed? Those who favor the former are, and will be, found in opposition to the railway policy of the government. Those who are in favor of development, progress and prosperity will be found supporting the government in that policy.

Those who are in favor of the introduction and the expenditure of millions of outside capital within the province on the construction of all the different railways and their future branches, that will be undertaken if the policy of the government is carried out, will be supporters of the government railway policy and vice versa.

Those who are in favor of having our enormously rich and extensive but almost inaccessible mineral areas opened up for profitable mining enterprises, and the influx of enormous amounts of outside capital to develop those minerals will unquestionably support the railway policy of the government.

And lastly, all those who wish to see the population of the province rapidly increase in number, and steady and remunerative wages paid to all the laboring classes and profitable business to the commercial community will also find it advantageous to support the railway policy of the Dunsmuir government.

WALTER MOBERLY,
Civil Engineer.

Vancouver, March 31.

SYRUP of FIGS
ACTS GENTLY ON KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS,
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY;
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS;
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS,
BUY THE GENUINE — MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
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EASTER
Children's Wash Sun Hats and Bonnets.
Ladies' Outing and Sailor Hats.
Mrs. W. Bickford
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Royal Commission.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the Province of British Columbia, a Royal Commission was issued to the Honourable George Anthony Walkem, one of His Majesty's Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, pursuant to the "Public Inquiries Act," to inquire into and concerning the following matter connected with the good government of the Province and the conduct of the public business thereof, namely:

"Whereas Mr. Smith Curtis, of the "City of Rossland, in the Province of "British Columbia, a member of the Legis-"lative Assembly of the said Province, in "his place in the said Legislative Assembly, "did, on the 19th day of March, A. D., "1902, move the following resolution:

"On a question of privilege, Mr. Curtis "moved, seconded by Mr. Hawthorn-"thwaite,—

"Whereas Smith Curtis, member of the "Legislative Assembly for the Rossland "Riding of the West Kootenay Electoral "District, has upon the floor of this "House, on the 18th day of March, 1902, "charged the Honourable James Duns-"muir, Premier of the Province of British "Columbia, with negotiating to give an "excessive subsidy—and without the pro-"per safeguards which he himself has "heretofore declared to be necessary in "the public interest—out of Provincial "moneys and lands to the Canadian "Northern Railway Company in aid of its "building a line of railway from Bute In-"let to Yellowhead Pass, with a view "either to the sale at a greater price than "could otherwise be got of the Esquimalt "& Nanaimo Railway and Comox & Cape "Scott Railway Companies' railways and "rights, or to the bringing of a much "larger traffic over the last-mentioned "railway lines, such lines being intended "under such negotiations to be utilized "in making Victoria City the western or "Pacific Coast terminus of said Canadian "Northern Railway, and the said Premier "Dunsmuir being a large shareholder in "the said Esquimalt & Nanaimo and "Comox & Cape Scott Railway Companies, "whereby the said Premier Dunsmuir, as "a shareholder in said last-mentioned "railway companies, would reap a large "advantage:

"And also charged the said Premier "Dunsmuir and his colleagues, the Hon. "D. M. Eberts, Attorney-General, the "Hon. W. C. Wells, Chief Commissioner of "Lands and Works, and the Hon. J. D. "Prentice, Finance Minister, members of "the Executive Council of the Province, "with grave misconduct and gross and "wilful neglect of their official duty to the "Province in having Mr. J. N. Green-"shields appointed and continued as solic-"itor and accredited agent of the Province "in the above-mentioned negotiations, and "in the preparation and approving of the "proposed contract between the said Cana-"dian Northern Railway Company and the "Province while he was at the same time "acting in a similar capacity for the said "Canadian Northern Railway Company "and its chief promoters, Messrs. Mac-"kenzies & Mann, and also acting as their "and said Canadian Northern Railway "Company's solicitor and agent in nego-"tiating with and through the said Pre-"mier Dunsmuir for the purchase of the "said Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway and "the said Premier Dunsmuir's charter "rights in the Comox & Cape Scott Rail-"way Company:

"And also charged the Hon. E. G. Prior, "Minister of Mines, with grave misconduct "and gross and wilful neglect of his offi-"cial duty to the Province after he be-"came a Member of the Executive Coun-"cil of the Province, and having a knowl-"edge of the negotiations of said Premier "Dunsmuir for the said sale of the Esqui-"malt & Nanaimo Railway, and of the "dual capacity in which the said Green-"shields had been, and was then, and is "still, acting—in agreeing to said negotia-"tions being continued with his (the said "Prior's) active co-operation, and to the "continuance of the employment of the "said Greenshields to act in said negotia-"tions on behalf of the Province:

"And also charged, lastly, that in the "foregoing negotiations and matters the "said Premier Dunsmuir has wilfully and "grossly neglected his duty to the Prov-"ince, as above set forth, and for no other "apparent good reason except that he "would thereby reap a personal benefit "through the sale of the said Esquimalt "& Nanaimo Railway and of his charter "rights in the Comox & Cape Scott Rail-"way Company to ,or by the user of such "lines of railway as the western connec-"tion or link of, the said Canadian North-"ern Railway, whereby great loss is likely "to result to the Province and grave dis-"credit is being brought upon the Legisla-"tive Assembly, and the credit and good "name of the Province is being greatly "injured":

"And whereas such charges involve the "honor of said Premier Dunsmuir and his "colleagues in the government, and should "in the public interest, be investigated:

"Therefore be it Resolved, That a Select "Committee of five members of this House, "to-wit: Messrs. Martin, Ellison, McPhil-"lips, Tatlow and Hawthornthwaite, be "appointed to investigate the said charges, "with power to said Committee to send for "persons, papers, records and documents, "and to examine witnesses under oath, "and to report the result of such investiga-"tion to this House.

"And whereas Mr. Charles William Digby "Clifford, also a member of the said Legis-"lative Assembly, in his place in the said "Legislative Assembly, on the said 19th "day of March, A. D., 1902, moved, in "amendment to the above resolution, that "all the words after 'resolved" be struck "out and that the following words be in-"serted in lieu thereof: 'That an humble "address be presented to His Honour the "Lieutenant-Governor praying him to ap-"point a Royal Commission to inquire into "the truth or falsity of the above accusa-"tion, and to report.' "

Public notice is hereby given that the first meeting of the said Commission will be held at the Law Courts, Bastion Square, Victoria, B. C., on Thursday, the 27th day of March, A. D., 1902, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 26th day of March, A. D., 1902.

By Command,
J. D. PRENTICE,
Acting Provincial Secretary.

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Aorangi ..... April 4
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And every four weeks thereafter.

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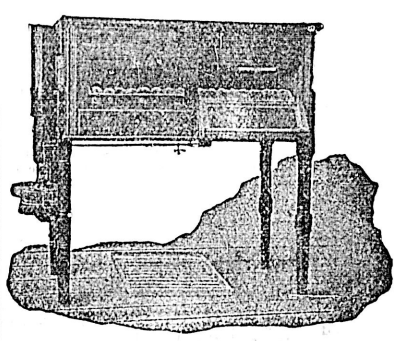

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REST AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS 2,251,000
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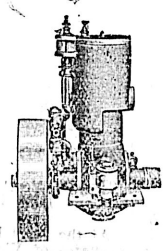

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The latest lace designs always on hand.
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The Granville School
1175 HARO ST., VANCOUVER, B. C.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, conducted by The Demoiselles Kern, assisted by a staff of Professional Teachers. For Prospectus, apply to the Principal. School will reopen April 7th.

CROFTON HOUSE.
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A Boarding and Day School for Girls.
The summer term will begin on Monday, April 7th.
For all particulars apply to
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(Late of Newnham College, Cambridge.)

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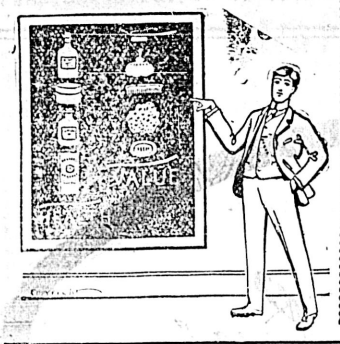

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25c. PER BOTTLE.

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We have large stock of the above, and can supply either the sets, or the parts separate.

Ping-Pong Sets, with Vellum Racquets, $4.00 set.

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Vellum and Drum Head Racquets, from $1.00 each.

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Posts, 75c. per pair.

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Closing dance in A. O. U. W. hall, April 11. *

Sheet steel camp stoves, various sizes and styles at Clarke & Pearson's, 17 Yates street. *

If you have beauty,
I will take it.
If you have none,
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SAVANNAH, PHOTO,
Five Sisters' Block.

New spring goods arriving every day at Weiler Bros., Art Sateens, Cretonnes, Taffetas, Etc., will be opened up in a day or two. Spring opening at Weiler Bros., Wednesday, April 2.

297 dozen English cashmere imported hose, black colors, well worth 25c. Monday for 15c. at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 111 Government street.

Ayre's Table Tennis Sets

FROM

$4.50 to $12.00

PER SET, AT

John Barnsley & Co.

115 Government Street.

The popular route to Nanaimo is by the Victoria and Sidney Railway and steamer Iroquois every Monday and Thursday. Single fare $1,50; Return good for ten days $2.50.

We are handling a "Special Line" of Brussel's carpet this spring. You can get a thoroughly reliable carpet at our store for $1.15 per yard. Weiler Bros.

Apprentice Wanted.—Watch apartment. Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government street. *

Companions of Forest will hold their annual Primrose ball, April 18, in A. O. U. W. hall. Tickets $1 a couple, 50c. extra for lady.

Geo. P. Colby will lecture at St. Andrew's & Caledonian hall Sunday evening at 7:30 under the auspices of Psychic Research society.

Men's braces that were 75c., Monday, for 35 cents, at The Mammoth Bankrupt sale, 111 Government street.

FORTHCOMING RECITAL

By Pupils of Mrs. Walshe-Windle Next Thursday Evening.

Such of the music-lovers of Victoria as are fortunate enough to secure invitations will have the opportunity on Thursday evening next, the 10th instant, of being present at a recital of vocal and instrumental music which is sure to be of exceptional merit and full of interest. On the evening in question the pianoforte pupils of Mrs. Walshe-Windle, assisted by Mrs. Robin Dunsmuir, and violin and violincello pupils of Mr. F. Victor Austin, will be at home to their friends in Christ Church cathedral schoolroom, and doubtless a most enjoyable time will be spent. In addition to vocal, pianoforte, violin and violincello solos, quartettes for strings and piano are promised, and it is announced that Mrs. Walshe-Windle will herself also contribute. Great things may be expected of the pupils of this talented lady, whose ability and experience as a conscientious and successful teacher of the pianoforte are too well known and appreciated in Victoria to need more than passing mention.

STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE

Are factors of the greatest success.

No person can do full justice to himself without them.

In no season of the year are they more easily exhausted than in the spring.

We need not discuss the reason for this here. It's enough to say there is one, and that Hood's Sarsapari'a gives strength and endurance, as thousands annually testify.

The redistribution bill brought in by the Dunsmuir Government may be classed as a success, so little real objection having been found with it. It is a fair measure and the people realize that the government has striven to justly treat all parts of the country. A little too much weight is perhaps given to the north end of the province, but there is every likelihood of that section gaining rapidly in population in the next year or so. In the Kootenays and Yale the situation has been fairly canvassed and general satisfaction given. Local objections will arise, but in the main the bill is favorably received.—Slocan Drill.

Ask for Martell's Three Star. *

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Is the HIGHEST CLASS and most successful UNDERWEAR SPECIALTY ever put on the market.

Our SPRING AND SUMMER LINES we are now showing in all sizes from 34 to 46. Also a full line of NATURAL WOOLS, ranging in price from $2 to $5 a Suit.

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Men's Furnishers and Hatters.

80 Douglas Street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Sale of Furniture.—On Monday at 11 a.m. Mr. Joshua Davies, auctioneer, will sell at No. 125 Quadra street a lot of well-kept furniture.

Company Meeting.—The annual general meeting of the association of No. 5 company, Fifth regiment, C. A., will be held tomorrow evening, the 7th inst. Every member is requested to attend.

New Houses.—Mr. D. H. Bale, contractor, is putting up two modern seven roomed houses, and one eight roomed house, on Simcoe street, for Mrs. Sutton. They are to be sold by the instalment plan, or rented.

Public Meeting.—Mayor Hayward has called a public meeting of the citizens for Wednesday evening to decide whether Victoria or Coronation Day shall be celebrated this year. Public opinion is divided on the question.

Defective Flue.—The Fire department was called out yesterday for a small fire in the ceiling of Mowat & Wallace's grocery store at the corner of Yates and Douglas streets. It was caused by a defective flue leading from one of the offices over the store. Very little damage was done.

Adjourned Meeting.—The adjourned annual meeting of the Natural History society will be held at the society's rooms at the Parliament buildings on Monday evening, for the election of officers and the transaction of general business. Mr. A. W. Hanham will read a paper on "Cleopatra."

Annual Concert.—The Ladies' Choral society will give their fourth annual concert early in May. The works in rehearsal are two cantatas: "The Lady of Shalott," by Bendal, and "The Sleeping Beauty," by Lahee. As the time is now very short, it is hoped that all members will make a point to be present on Monday next, and at all the following practices, punctually at 3 o'clock.

Financial Success.—No doubt all those who are interested will be pleased to hear that the proceeds of the minstrel concert given last Tuesday night in aid of St. Paul's church, Esquimalt, reached the magnificent sum of $84. Miss Earl, the accompanist, is therefore to be highly congratulated, not only for her successful efforts in this direction, but also for the high state of proficiency to which she trained the choir boys.

City and Bank.—Ald. Grahame on Monday evening will attempt to revive the resolution which he moved at the last meeting of the council to transfer the account of the city from the Bank of British North America to some other chartered bank on account of the remarks made by the general manager of the bank at the annual meeting of shareholders, in reference to the city. He will ask that the resolution be reconsidered.

Again Adjourned.—The hearing of the charges against Lizzie Martin of stealing $220 from Amos Poppewell, and against George Higgins of having part of the stolen money in his possession, was yesterday further adjourned until Monday. Mr. E. A. Powell is appearing for the defence. A charge against a merchant of leaving cases on the street was withdrawn, as it was shown that he was absent at the time, and the boy failed to remove them as instructed.

Telephone Improvements. — General Superintendent H. B. Kent of the N. W. & B. I. Telephone Co., which controls practically all the telephone lines in this province, came over Friday night from Vancouver to inspect the progress being made with the extensions at present being put in in this city. On Monday last the telephone gang began to put up some 25,000 feet of cables, each of which contain some 102 separate wires. It will take a fortnight or more to complete this work.

Seamen's Institute.—The manager of the Seamen's Institute acknowledges with thanks the receipt of reading matter kindly donated during the month of March by the following: A Friend, Miss E. McCandlish, Mrs. A. J. Morley, Mrs. H. D. Helmcken, Mrs. R. Maynard, the Lord Bishop of Columbia, Mr. H. Burnett, Mr. S. Greenwood, Mr. S. G. Russell; Colonist and Times, daily papers; Miss Goward, flowers. The manager would be very grateful for some plants for the institute windows, to replace those which have unfortunately been destroyed by frost.

Trade Increasing—Amongst the guests at the Oriental hotel is Mr. E. M. Sullivan, one of the best known pioneers of the Upper Yukon, where he has been operating with but few intermissions since 1886. For the past three years he has been engaged in the freighting business up to Dawson, taking the freight on large scows to St. Michael, thence up the river by steamer, in which business he is said to have been remarkably successful. He is at present engaged in arranging some contracts for the coming season, during which he predicts that the volume of trade with the North will show a very considerable increase over that of past years.

Moving Pictures.—Mr. C. Atkinson is in the city for the purpose of interviewing the council in regard to a proposition which, if endorsed, will mean that the views taken during the visit of the royal party to Victoria last October will be exhibited throughout the United Kingdom. He will offer to place the moving pictures secured during the visit, and showing the landing of the party, the reception of the royal party at the parliament buildings, and other incidents of the visit, with either one or two moving picture firms of London for the sum of $500. This would be a particularly good advertisement for the city, as it would give the people of the United Kingdom some idea of the city and the weather conditions here. Already Mr. Atkinson has shown the pictures throughout Manitoba and the Northwest.

Second Annual Ball.—The pupils of Mrs. Douglas' dancing academy will hold their second annual ball in the A. O. U. W. hall next Friday evening, April 11. Mr. Finn will supply the music.

Died in Cobourg.—R. B. and W. E. Losee received a telegram yesterday announcing the sad news of the death of their father, who lived in the town of Cobourg, Ontario, at the ripe old age of 80 years.

Ping-Pong.—The Daughters of Pity, auxiliary aid to the Royal Jubilee hospital, intend holding a ping-pong tournament at the Assembly hall, Fort street, on Friday and Saturday, the 2nd and 3rd of May. Full particulars will appear in next Sunday's Colonist.

Social Dance.—At a meeting of the Fernwood Young Men's association it was decided to hold a social dance in the A. O. U. W. hall on Friday, April 25. Tickets will be in the hands of the secretary and members, who will issue them to their friends that are desirous of going. A very pleasant and enjoyable time is expected.

Death of Mrs. Kirkpatrick.—Mrs. Arthur Irvine Kirkpatrick died last night at the residence of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Pearce, No. 60 Kane street, after a short illness. Deceased was 26 years of age and a native of Cornwall, England. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved husband and relatives. The funeral is arranged for Tuesday afternoon from the above residence, and later from Christ Church cathedral.

Medical Council.—The Medical council held the final meeting for the 1901 executive over in the offices of the Provincial Board of Health, in the parliament buildings, yesterday afternoon, and continued their sessions on into the evening. There was a good turnout of the members of the council, amongst whom were Drs. J. M. Lefevre and W. J. McGuigan, both of Vancouver, and R. Eden Walker of New Westminster.

McAllister-Woodill.—The Rev. Dr. Campbell, last evening, at the residence of the bride's mother, 109 Pandora avenue, in the presence of a few intimate friends of the family, celebrated the marriage of William G. McAllister and Dora Frances Woodill. Mr. E. F. Geiger was groomsman, and the Misses Woodill, sisters of the bride, were bridesmaids. The happy couple left by the 8 o'clock boat for the Sound cities, where they will spend their honeymoon.

Condor Benefit Concert. — Arrangements for the Condor memorial concert are progressing favorably. Among those taking part are the Misses Loewen, Mrs. R. Dunsmuir, Herr Peje Storck, the great pianist, Signor Salvini, and others, assisted by the Fifth Regiment band, bluejackets and men from Work Point barracks. Tickets are $1, 75c., 50c. and 25c.; reserved seats at Victoria Book & Stationery company. Men in uniform will be admitted to 50-cent seats at half price.

Schools Overcrowded.—A special meeting of the School Board, at which all the trustees excepting Mr. Huggett were present, was held yesterday at noon to consider what steps should be taken to relieve the present overcrowding of the schools of this city. This congestion, which has been much felt for several months past, will be much aggravated by some 60 or 70 little ones coming to school for the first time immediately afted the present Easter vacation, and for whom absolutely no accommodation at present exists. After some discussion it was decided that no more children could be taken in at the following schools: Victoria West, Spring Ridge, Boys' Central and Girls' Central, and that so soon as possible a new department with one teacher should be opened at the old gymnasium, commonly known as the "Crystal Palace."

Flower Thieves.—A great deal is heard in Victoria about the removal of high fences to permit of visitors seeing the gardens of which Victorians are so proud. If this is to be carried out, it will be necessary in the first place to rid the city of the flower thieves, with which it is infested at the present time. This class of criminal is one of the meanest for which the law provides punishment, for besides stealing a person's flowers, he ruins the garden, which in many cases has cost both time and money to bring to perfection. A case in point occurred on Thursday night, when some person or persons entered the garden of Mr. C. F. Todd on Johnson street, and stole between 30 and 40 hyacinths, which had just come out. Naturally Mr. Todd was greatly annoyed, and he has offered a reward for information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the culprits.

A Northern Metropolis.—Julian H. Smith who is a guest for a few days at the Dominion hotel, has since 1889 been identified with the business interests of Alaska. For several years he was connected with the great N. A. T. company, and now has hotel interests in Unalaska, whither he is returning after spending the winter in California. Unalaska, he says, with a standing population of some 400, felt severely the decadence of the sealing industry, but since gold rather than pelts has been taking men up through Behring sea, its prosperity has again been great. At one time last year, when the ice of the early season blocked the way to St. Michael, some 16,000 people made it quite a lively town. Besides being a port of call for the North, it is also acquiring some celebrity through the riches of some quartz ledges being developed in the adjoining districts, and is also the centre of considerable cod fishing, which is carried on by San Francisco schooners.

Musicale Soiree.—The musicale soiree given in Christ church school room on Wednesday evening in aid of the Cathedral enlargement fund, by Miss Archbutt and her pupils was a decided success from both a financial and musical point of view. The artistic touch and style of Miss Hilda Harris was apparent in her piano solos by Kjerulf, and she was enthusiastically recalled. Miss Messenger pleased the audience with a brilliant rendering of Paderewski's "Legende," and a Rigaudon by Miss Archbutt. Miss Alice Bell's sympathetic playing was much applauded, and the solos of the Misses Isla Tuck and Winifred Johnson were well received. The audience was further delighted with the vocal solos of Miss Jessie Galletly, the Rev. W. B. Allen, and Mr. Wollaston. The concert closed with two solos by Miss Archbutt, Chopin's "Berceuse," and, as a contrast, a pianoforte arrangement of her own "Marche Joyeuse," originally written and scored for full orchestra, when she was a student and played at the Guildhall concert in London in 1889.

Dr. R. Talford of Chemainus, is at the Vernon; also J. C. and Mrs. Low of Nanaimo.

No sideboard is quite complete without a bottle of "Jesse Moore" rye or bourbon whisky. It is better than the kind you have always considered best.

PHOENIX ASSESSMENT.

From Phoenix Pioneer.

City Assessor McMillan has completed his labors for the year 1902, so far as making up the assessment roll of the city for this year is concerned, the result being that the total of the roll amounts to $352,050. This is $86,025 more than the total of the roll for 1901, which amounted to $266,025.

The next bottle of whisky you buy resolve to try "Jesse Moore." You've heard it was the best: prove it by practical test.

If you haven't attended The Mammoth Bankrupt clothing Sale, ask your neighbor and you will find out all about the genuine bargains. Remember the place, 111 Government street. *

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE

Iron, Steel, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods,
Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty.
Contractors Plant. Picks, Shovels, Barrows, Etc.

A Large Consignment of Norway Iron just to hand from England.

WHARF STREET

TELEPHONE No. 3.
P.O. BOX 423.

VICTORIA, B.C.

SEE OUR NEW STYLES IN

Tea Services,
Entree Dishes,
Soup Tureens,
Baking Dishes.

And other useful articles for the dinner table. These goods are all of the best quality, quadruple plate and guaranteed to give satisfaction. Prices low.

C. E. REDFERN

43 GOVERNMENT ST.

Established 1862. Telephone 118.

Creighton & Co., Merchant Tailors.

30 BROAD STREET.

Have just received a large consignment of New Spring Goods, consisting of the very newest styles from the best European Manufacturers, in Serges and Worsteds, and Pattern Goods.

Suits made on short notice and moderate rates. Strict attention given to orders from outside places.

Easter Specialties In Millinery and Blouses

—AT THE—

COLUMBIA HOUSE.

MRS. M. A. Vigor, 81 Douglas St.

E. SCHAPER

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR.

SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.

Importers of Fine Scotch and English Goods.
Choice Selection of Latest Patterns.

A Substantial Reduction Made in All our goods. E. SCHAPER.
Corner Broad Street and Trounce Ave. Opposite Colonist Office.
Strictest attention given to all orders. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION

Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir Resents Insinuations of Mr. Curtis—Adjourned Till Monday.

The Royal commission met at 10 a. m. yesterday, but owing to a misapprehension, Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir, who had been recalled at the request of Mr. Curtis, was not present, and an adjournment was made till 11 o'clock.

At 11 Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir entered the witness box, and was questioned by Mr. Curtis as to a telegram which he (Mr. Curtis) assumed had been sent to Mr. Greenshields asking that gentleman to speak at a political meeting on his arrival at Victoria. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir said he had not sent such a telegram, and knew nothing about one having been sent.

Mr. Curtis continued to question witness regarding the alleged telegram. Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir again denied all knowledge of such a despatch, and said that in any case it had nothing to do with Mr. Curtis' charges against him of fraud, etc.

Mr. Curtis said he would prove the charges before he got through with him (Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir.)

A brisk dialogue ensued between Mr. Curtis and the witness, in the course of which the latter intimated that Mr. Curtis was "a crazy loon."

The angry discussion continuing, the commissioner called for silence, and adjourned the commission till Monday at 10 a. m.

MATSQUI FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Address From a Well Known Practical Minnesota Lecturer.

A supplementary meeting of the above institute was held in the O. F. hall, Abbotsford, on Saturday, March 22, at 1.30 p. m.

The meeting was addressed by the Hon. C. L. Smith, of Minnesota. The subject treated upon generally was "How to Make the Farm Pay," including especially diversified farming as against single crop system. After some routine business had been disposed of, and a communication from the superintendent of the C. P. R., that it was possible that Messrs. Coyle and Green, assistant passenger and freight agents respectively, might attend to discuss the much talked of question of reduced passenger and freight rates, or the substitution of a cheap market train, and its attendant better shipping facilities, but for some reason did not arrive, much disappointment being felt. The president, H. R. Phillips, lost no time in calling the meeting to order, and in a few well chosen words on the subject of institute work, introduced the lecturer, who stated at the outset that he was glad to see so many farmers present, and gave a brief outline of what he had found to exist in his own state of Minnesota for the past 18 years, that length of time ago there was only one institute at work, and but one creamery, and that the single crop system prevailed, a system which if continued in meant bankruptcy to any farming community, not only to farming, but to every business pursuit. Railways as well as banks. Now a mighty change had come about. Banks which had been full of farmers notes was now full of farmers money. The credit system had given place to a spot cash one. Where one creamery existed then, now there are 1,000. Railways are dividend payers; banks in some instances so full of cash that the managers could not place it at a profit. Now what has brought about all this change? There was no denying the fact that this is a large measure to the educational work, and dissemination of highly, and the best available reading proceeding from institute work and lectures. Take the last report issued from your agricultural Department in British Columbia. He had no hesitancy at all, and challenged any one to contradict it, that it was the best report issued in the history of the world, and he had seen and read a good many. It was a work brimful of the most interesting and up-to-date thought and experience, and one that should be in the hands of every tiller of the soil.

Passing on in his remarks to the different values of grasses, clovers, and roots for stock, selection, care, and detailed make up of a promising dairy cow. The various foods required, and the net results expected, finding that good and liberal feeding, with proper barn accommodation must be one of the prime factors. How often he went into barns and saw neither the cattle nor the barn clean, and with difficulty open the door for the pile of manure just managed to be placed outside. Now, if you think you are going to build up a choice herd of dairy cattle, get a flock of sheep in prime condition and follow the calling of a farmer, and not put any brains into it, as well as labor, you will be mightily deceived. There is no trade or calling demands more to be successful. Cultivate one acre properly and well, than five in a slip shod fashion. I am often asked in going round, to look at this and the other persons cattle, and I can see at a glance that generally more than one-half should be turned into the butchers if it is possible to do it. I have come across Jersey steers lately that has cost since their birth, if all had been sold they had eaten, would fetch $60, and no butcher going would give more than $30 for them. So farming is no business of yours if you think you can get along in the old ruts long since discarded by men who have got to the top round of the ladder by embracing every opportunity this and other kindred institutes seeks to impart. To be profitable a cow should make its owner, all things equal, 300 lbs. of butter a year. This is no exaggeration at all, and you had better keep one of this description than five poor ones. You know the great thing with human nature is that we know it all, and no one can teach us any thing better; but this past six years rapid changes for the better has taken place. Mr. Smith closed a two-hours most interesting discourse, and some questions were asked and answered, and being tendered a hearty vote of thanks, took his seat amid a round of applause. The next meeting was announced for April 1 and 2, at Abbotsford, and the Municipal hall. Speakers D. Drummond, Esq., of Myrtle, and T. G. Raynor, Esq., Rose hall.

Belcher St

Beautiful Sunny Lots for sale, sewer runs past property.

Heisterman & Co.

PEDEN'S FOR FINE TAILORING

36 Fort St.

Successor to Geo. R. Jackson.

DIGESTION WITHOUT A STOMACH.

The fact that people live and digest food after the stomach has been removed, proves that the important part of digestion takes place in the intestines. Hence it comes that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are so wonderfully successful in curing chronic indigestion and dyspepsia. They act directly on the kidneys, liver and intestines, making them healthy, active and vigorous, and so insure perfect digestion and prompt removal of poisonous waste matter.

250 serge and tweed caps ordinarily worth 40 to 50c. To be offered Monday for 15c. at The Mammoth Clothing Store, 111 Government street.

CAMPBELL'S

WE are showing a very complete assortment in Canadian, French and American made Corsets.

Crompton's Corsets

In Standard Styles and Straight Fronts.

D. & A. Corsets.

In All Styles.

P.D. French Corsets

In New Styles.

We are also sole agents for the celebrated New York Corset.

C. & B. a la Spirite

Ease, grace and durability all combined; straight front, long hip, and low bust; for the women of fashion

ALL CORSETS FITTED.

SEEDS

THE BRACKMAN-KER MILLING COMPANY, LTD.

SPRING SEEDING WILL SOON COMMENCE.

We are prepared to supply Your Orders with the *Choicest* quality of Grass and Clover Seeds as well as a well selected stock of seed grain.

NORDHEIMER PIANO

The foremost Canadian Piano.
Highest grade throughout.
Exquisite in tone.
Faultless in construction.
Of almost endless durability.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVES,

M. W. Waitt & Co.

Piano Wareroom, Government St.

For Dressy Men

When you buy a hat you want the latest; you are sure of the quality, and style, if you buy here. We carry the finest and most up-to-date Hats and Furnishings in Victoria, and have no fancy prices. Our policy is good and stylish goods at low prices. One purchase here makes you a customer always.

PHILLIPS

HATTER AND FURNISHER.

Sole Agent for Salem Shirts.

How About a Spring Hat?

If that's a question with you, step in and see our new spring styles. We don't expect all to buy, but would like to convince those who are not acquainted with our stock that it is the largest and best selected in the city, and our prices you'll find are the lowest on comparison.

Some splendid new styles from Christy, London, were unpacked yesterday, $2.50 and $3.00 each.

W. G. Cameron,

Victoria's Cheapest Cash Clothier.

55 JOHNSON STREET.

SEWING MACHINES

We are clearing out our second-hand machines this week, to make room for the NEW ART BELL PIANOS.

1 Wheeler & Wilson, makes fine stitch $5.00
1 Domestic, 7 Drawers, Box Cover new attachments $15.00
1 Domestic, 5 Drawers, Box Cover, attachments $10.00
1 White, adapted for tailor or dressmaker $15.00
1 White, 3 Drawers, in good condition $12.00
1 Raymond, 5 Drawers, attachments and Box Cover $20.00
1 Old Style Singer fine stitch, 1 Drawer and Box Cover $5.00
1 High-Armed Oscillator, 2 Drawers and Box Cover $10.00
1 Singer V. S., 5 Drawers, Box Cover and new attachments $15.00
1 Singer V. S., 5 Drawers, Box Cover, very little used $25.00
4 Hand Machines, good as new, from $10 to $25.

Many others too numerous to mention here. We will rent you one for $2.00 per month. Anything you buy here, if you are displeased let us know and we will exchange it cheerfully.

The New Drop Head Singers are still $65 at $3.00 per month, but we give a liberal discount off for cash, paid up in three months. Best oil 10c. per bottle; needles for all Sewing Machines are 25c. per dozen.

Remember, we are always here, day or evening.

Sam B. Sutton,

72 Fort St. Bet. Douglas and Blanchard St.

Victoria, B. C.

Special Bargains

—IN—

LADIES' AND GENTS' CHAMOIS VESTS, CHEST PROTECTORS, ETC.

Protect yourself in time!

Don't fail to try our Compound Cough Syrup. A sure cure for Coughs, etc.

B. C. Drug Store,

Phone 356. 27 Johnson St.

A WELL DRESSED CUSTOMER IS THE BEST RECOMMENDATION

Our line of exclusive novelties in Woolens enables us to satisfy the most exacting taste. Our stock will be complete with our usual variety of desirable staples, and an exclusive assortment of Suitings, Trouserings and Coatings, including all the latest ideas in Shades and Fabrics.

H. REID & COMPANY,

25 Broad Street.

Bicycles

The old reliable at following prices. Is it worth while purchasing unreliable wheels when you can have the highest grades on the market for equal prices?

Columbias, $47.50 and $70.00.
Clevelands, $47.50 and $57.00.
Cadets, $32.50.
Crescents, $45.00 and $55.00.
Wolff-American, $45.00.
Day, $32.50.

M. W. Waitt & Co.

44 Government St.

Pioneers in the wheel business.

A FOUNTAIN OF FUN

Francis E. Day's

Comic Song Annuals

Only 35c.

All the Latest Numbers on Hand.

Fletcher Bros.

GOVERNMENT STREET.

It is Foolish

And dangerous to put off the use of glasses till the eyes pain and the head aches. On the first indication of trouble, have your eyes attended to. I give the best and most up-to-date service, and guarantee satisfaction.

A. P. BLYTH, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN AND WATCHMAKER.

65 Fort Street, near Douglas.

NOLTE

GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.

FORT ST.

Mrs. D. Arnold, President German Woman's Club, Grand Pacific Hotel, Los Angeles, Cal., Relieved of a Tumor by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered four years ago with a tumor in my womb, and the doctors declared I must go to the hospital and undergo an operation, which I dreaded very much and hesitated to submit.

"My husband consulted an old friend who had studied medicine, although he was not a practising physician, and he said he believed that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** would cure me. That same day I took my first dose, and I kept it up faithfully until twelve bottles had been used, and not only did the tumor disappear, but my general health was very much improved and I had not felt so well since I was a young woman.

"As I have suffered no relapse since, and as I took no other medicine, I am sure that your Compound restored my health and I believe saved my life."—MRS. D. ARNOLD.

$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone," and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Festival of Low Sunday

Appropriate Services Will Be Held in the Churches of Victoria.

Text of Discourses, Programmes of Music and Hours of Services.

Today is Low Sunday, or the first Sunday after Easter. It is marked in the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches by special lessons, epistles and gospels appropriate to the day. The usual ser-services will be held in all the city churches. The hours of services, subjects of sermons, and musical programmes follow:

At Christ Church cathedral, Rev. Canon Beanlands will preach in the morning and Rev. W. B. Allen in the evening. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Voluntary—Andante .... Hy. Smart
Venite .... Lee
Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum .... Jackson
Benedictus ....Barnby
Kyrie ....Mendelssohn
Hymns 136, 140, 316
Voluntary—Chant San. Parole ....
.... Tschaikowski

EVENING.

Voluntary—Idylle ...... Victor Hammerel
Processional Hymn 134
Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Bethoven
Nunc Dimittis .... St. John
Anthem—And Behold There Was a Great Earthquake .... Simper
Hymns 135, 499
Recessional Hymn 137
Voluntary—Festal March ....
.... Dr. Swinerton Heap

The services at St. James' will be as follows: Morning prayer with sermon at 11; holy communion at 12; children's service with Baptism, at 3; evensong with sermon at 7.

At St. John's church there will be morning prayer at 11, followed by a celebration of the holy communion, the rector, Rev. Percival Jenns being the preacher at both services. The musical arrangements are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Andante in F .... Wely
Hymns 6, 322

EVENING.

Organ—Prelude and Fugue in C....Rinck
Hymns 135, 197 302
Organ—Lebanon Processional ....
.................Dr. Westbrook

At St. Barnabas' church, services for the day will be: Matins at 10:30 a. m.; choral communion at 11 a. m., and evensong at 7. The preacher for the day will be the rector, Rev. E. G. Miller. The music set for the choral services follows:

CHORAL COMMUNION, 11 A. M.

Introit Hymn 131
Service .... Roland Smart
Communion Hymn 313
Post Communion Hymn 499
Gloria in Excelsis .... Roland Smart
Nunc Dimittis ....E. B. Gill

EVENSONG, 7 P. M.

Psalms ....Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat .... Simper in G
Nunc Dimittis .... Simper in G
Anthem—On the Resurrection Morning
.... Rev. E. V. Hall
(Tenor Solo, Quartette and Chorus.)
Hymns 134, 354
Processional Hymn 391
Vesper Hymn .........................M.S.

* * *

At St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, the pulpit will be occupied morning and evening by the Rev. W. A. Rae, B. A., of Ladysmith. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m.; Bible class at 3 p. m. The musical services are as follows:

MORNING.

Organ—Canzona .... Wolstenholme
Psalm 7 ....Chant 246
Anthem ....
Hymns 11, 347, 176
Organ—Postlude ....Batiste

EVENING.

Organ—Berceuse .... Ludvig Schytte
Psalm 96 .... Chant 245
Anthem—The Lord is Loving Unto Every Man .... Garrett
Hymn 4
Solo—Eye Hath Not Seen (Holy City)..
.... Gaul
Miss Haughton.
Hymn 207
Organ—Allegro Marcia .... Merkel

At the First Presbyterian church, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Junior Endeavor at 10 a. m. Senior Endeavor at 8 p. m.

* * *

There will be morning prayer at 11 a. m. and evening prayer at 7 p. m. at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal). The Bishop will preach in the morning, the subject of his sermon being, "To Glorify God in the Fires." The Rev. Mr. Tomlinson will occupy the pulpit in the evening, and at the close of the service the holy communion will be celebrated, instead of in the morning. The musical portions are as follows:

MORNING.

Venite, Psalms ....As Set
Te Deum .... Woodward
Benedictus .... Trentbeck

Hymn 434
Hymn 160
Introit—Holy, Holy, Holy .... Spohr

EVENING.

Psalms ....As Set
Magnificat ....Smart
Nunc Dimittis .... Foster
Anthem—The Lord is My Strength ....
Kyrie .... Gounod
Hymns 451, 224
Doxology 215

* * *

At the Metropolitan Methodist church, the pastor, Rev. Elliott S. Rowe, will preach at both services. At the morning service the Fifth regiment will attend. The evening topic will be "The Spirit and the Significance of the late Cecil Rhodes' Educational Bequests."

Rev. Z. W. Dean will occupy the pulpit of the Centennial Methodist church this morning, and evening.

At James Bay Methodist church, Rev. R. H. Balderston, pastor, services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 2.30 p. m. Morning subject, "A Guileless man'; evening subject, "An Ideal City."

* * *

At the Congregational church, Pandora avenue, the pastor, Rev. R. B. Blyth, B. A., will preach morning and evening. 11 a. m., subject, "Jesus' Commendation of a Woman's Act"; 7 p. m. subject, "A Hedge of Thorns"; 2.30 p. m., Sabbath school; 8.15 p. m., C. E. society. The Ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper observed at the morning service.

* * *

At Calvary Baptist church, Rev. J. F. Vichert, M. A., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, "The Reward of Well Doing"; evening, "Vision and Satisfaction"; Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. Tuesday, 8 p. m., B. Y. P. U. Thursday, 8 p. m., Prayer meeting.

At Emmanuel Baptist church, Rev. J. G. Hastings, M. A., pastor. Services both morning and evening. At 11 a. m., "Fidelity and Reward"; 7 p. m., "Deceptive Appearances." Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m. Prayer meeting, Thursday, 8 p. m.

* * *

Victoria Harbor Mission.—First Sunday after Easter, Mission services, with address, will be held in the Seamen's Institute, Store street, at 7.30 p. m. All seats free. No collection. Everyone welcome. J. S. Bailey, Licensed missioner.

* * *

Spiritualism—Geo. P. Colby will lecture at St. Andrews' & Caledonian hall, Blanchard street, between Fort and View streets, Sunday night, at 7:30, subject chosen by audience. All invited.

* * *

Mental Science—Lecture will be given in A. O. U. W. hall, No. 3, upstairs, by A. C. Beech. Subject, "What is Crime, or All is Good"; followed by discussion. Commences at 8 p. m. Admission free.

* * *

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical society, lodge No. 87, will hold its public meeting at 28 Broad street, at 8:15 p. m., when the following addresses will be given from a Theosophical standpoint: "The Magic of Right Action"; "Health and Disease"; "First Object International Brotherhood League." All invited. Musical selections. Children's class at 2:30 p. m.

* * *

German services at 11 a. m. this morning at the A. O. U. W. building. After an Easter sermon there will be a preparatory sermon, followed by communion services. E. Knappe, Lutheran pastor.

* * *

Christadelphians hold public meetings in the A. O. U. W. building, room No. 1, upstairs, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject of lecture tonight: "Political, Physical and Geographical Changes in Palestine Consequent Upon the Establishment of the Kingdom of God on Earth." All are cordially welcome. Seats free. No collection.

* * *

R. H. Kneeshaw will lecture in the Sir William Wallace hall at 7:30 p. m. prompt. Subject, "A Search for God." Clairvoyant readings after lecture. Miss Amy Kneeshaw, contralto soloist. All are welcome. All seats free.

* * *

The Christian Catholic church in Zion Tabernacle, 42 Yates street. Regular Sunday services. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 3 and 7 p. m. Subject for evening: "British Law and British Fair Play in Actual Operation." An exposure.

—o—

"MEDICINE BOTTLES."

To the Editor.

Sir,—The report of my address at the Teachers' Institute, published in your issue of this date, makes me say: "And you won't forget with what unfeigned thankfulness . . . . . . you hurled from sight the books, which otherwise would, like empty bottles, remind you of painful experiences now happily past."

To prevent possible misunderstanding of my reference to "empty bottles," it might be well for me to point out that I said "empty medicine bottles."

ELLIOTT S. ROWE.

—o—

The Finest Made—Martell's Three Star brandy.

—o—

75 dozen men's shirts and drawers, natural all wool underwear, well worth $1.50 each, on sale Monday at 75c. each. Remember the place, The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store Sale, 111 Gov...

Arrivals From The Deep Sea

The Ship Ostara and Bark Challenger Will Load Lumber—Irwin In Port.

Queen City Back, Bringing News of Several Sealing Schooners.

The steamer Aorangi sailed from the Outer wharf yesterday morning for Honolulu, Suva, Brisbane, and Sydney, the German ship Ostara was towed to Chemainus, and the bark Challenger and brigantine W. K. Irwin, also passed up in tow, the former for Vancouver, and the latter for Roche harbor to load lime, and the D. G. S. Quadra returned from a cruise. These were all the movements that the waterfront saw yesterday. The Aorangi had a good cargo, including some shipments of salmon, and large consignments of agricultural and miscellaneous machinery. The German ship Ostara, 1,830 tons, Capt. Tiemann, is one of the big fleet fixed to load lumber at Chemainus by the Victoria Milling company. She left Santa Rosalia on February 16, and arrived off the Columbia river, wither she was going for orders six days ago. She was despatched to the Royal Roads from the Columbia and passed up to Chemainus yesterday morning. She will load for Port Natal.

The Challenger which is from San Francisco bound to Burrard Inlet to load lumber, had a rough passage from Manilla to San Francisco. When she was in the China sea a gale struck the ship and took her fore and main lower topsails and her mizzen topmast staysail out of their bolt ropes. Frank Mosher, second mate, a Nova Scotian known to many of the local Nova Scotians scrambled aloft to lend a hand in the canvas that was left. A sudden squall gave the bark a jar that shook Mosher off the main upper topsail yard to the deck, and as he struck the deck, a nasty sea came aboard and swept him away. He was never seen again. Mosher was but 28 years old. After being repaired at San Francisco, the Challenger sailed north, and arrived yesterday morning after a good passage.

The brigantine W. K. Irwin, which was towed in together with the Challenger, is rigged after the same manner as the Blakeley, the treasure seeker, and there are few other similarly rigged vessels on the coast. Therefore when she was sighted inbound off Clallam by the look-out man at Carmanah, he promptly mistook her for the Blakeley, and excitement reigned. The Neah Bay lookout reported the brigantine to be the Irwin, but the excited ones did not know this, and there were many sales of the shares of the Cocos Island company. The Irwin is bound to Roche harbor to load lime for a return voyage to San Francisco, from which port she has made a quick trip, being out 16 days. When the Irwin sailed outbound from Roche harbor for the Golden Gate in February, there was some uneasiness for her on account of the heavy gale which raged on February 17, after she let go the tug which took her to sea. As the Irwin was laden with lime, it was feared that if she was flooded by the seas which boarded her, she might take fire, as did the schooner Hera, which had such a narrow escape three years ago off Clayoquot, which port she reached just in time to allow of the escape of her company. The schooner was burned to the water's edge in the harbor.

QUEEN CITY RETURNS.

Reports Schooner Umbrina With 200 Skins—Other Schooners Reported.

Steamer Queen City returned from the West Coast yesterday afternoon with a few passengers, bringing news of some of the sealing schooners. The Beatrice arrived at Ucluelet to land a sick Indian, and her master reported a catch of 98 skins. The schooner Umbrina was reported with a catch of 200—the highest reported to date. She was spoken off Cape Blanco by the Beatrice. The Umbrina, as will be remembered was injured by a sea which broke on her during the gale of February 11, encountered off the Columbia river, and she was forced to return to port for repairs. She has evidently done well since. The Mary Taylor was in Bamfield creek with 41 skins.

The Queen City landed the Starbuck party, which acquired the black sand property of Talbot, Eik and Jacobsen at Wreck, with their horses and outfit at the mines, the outfit being taken ashore through the surf in the ship's boats. Mr. Sutton, of the Wreck Bay Mining Co., also landed at Wreck Bay. The prospective purchasers of the Wreck Bay Co.'s property will leave for the mines on the 10th, and Mr. Sutton will return with them on the down trip of the steamer to complete the deal. Mr. Cambie, C. P. R. engineer, went on the steamer to look over the site and progress of work at the cable station at Bamfield creek. He returned overland, via Alberni and Nanaimo. The Queen City will sail again for the coast on the 10th.

THE NEW C. P. N. LINER.

Contract Expected to Be Awarded Tomorrow or Next Day.

It is expected that the contract will be let tomorrow or next day for the building of the new wooden screw steamer for the C. P. N. Co., for service on the run to Naas and way ports. The tenders are all in, and it is understood that the selection has simmered down to the bids of two firms, whose figures have been telegraphed to the head office at Montreal, and advices are expected tomorrow of the decision arrived at. The work will be commenced at once, and the construction work hurried to completion. When the work on the steamer is commenced, the company will have under construction three steamers for service out of this port, the ferry steamer being built by Swan & Hunter at Newcastle-on-Tyne, the Skagway liner being built on the Atlantic coast, and the wooden steamer for the northern British Columbia route.

It is announced that the steamer Princess May, which is now running to Skagway, with the Aumr, will come to Victoria regularly on her down trips.

SENATOR SPOKEN.

The Bark of Many Troubles Sighted in Atlantic.

The overdue Senator, the wooden bark, not the iron Senator, which has just arrived at Seattle—has been spoken in the Atlantic, and her owners will now feel easy. She left here 130 days ago for Liverpool, after a series of troubles and was reinsured at 10 per cent. The reinsurance on the Red Rock has been raised to 25 per cent.

MARINE NOTES.

H. M. S. Shearwater is due on the 21st. H. M. S. Warspite was at Coquimbo on March 25, awaiting the arrival of the Grafton then due there, and the Admiral and staff will transfer themselves to the new flagship there.

Steamer Miowera arrived at Sydney on Thursday.

Steamer Victoria sailed from San Francisco for Ladysmith on Friday.

—o—

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office, Victoria, April 5.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The pressure has considerably decreased today over the Pacific States. It is highest on the California coast and lowest in Cariboo, with a trough of low pressure extending thence southward over the Rocky mountain regions to Utah and Colorado. Showers have occurred in Washington and California and temperatures have been higher between the ranges. In the Northwest the barometer is moderately high in Saskatchewan, with an area of low pressure overlying the southern portions of the Territories.

TEMPERATURE.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	39	54
New Westminster	38	56
Kamloops	34	54
Barkerville	30	40
Calgary	30	54
Winnipeg	32	58
Portland, Ore	42	60
San Francisco	54	64

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m. (Pacific time), Sunday:

Victoria and Vicinity: Moderate or fresh winds, chiefly cloudy and mild, with occasional showers.

Lower Mainland: Light or moderate winds, cloudy and mild, with occasional rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a. m., noon and 5 p. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5.

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m.	40	Mean	46
Noon	51	Highest	54
5 p.m.	52	Lowest	39

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ....Calm.
Noon ....4 miles southeast.
5 p.m. ....8 miles northeast.

Average state of weather—Fair.
Sunshine—7 hours 54 minutes.
Barometer at noon—Observed 30.076
Corrected 29.997

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p. m.—Corrected 30.00

—o—

VICTORIA TIDES.

For the Month of April, 1902.

(Issued by the tidal survey branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

The time used is Pacific standard for the 120 meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The height is in feet and tenths of a foot.

Date.	Day.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.	Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
1	Tu	1 40	7.2					15 31	3.1
2	W.	1 58	7.2					16 31	3.1
3	Th	2 09	7.1					17 17	3.2
4	F.	1 54	7.0	6 42	6.0	11 06	6.4	18 06	3.3
5	Sa	1 07	7.1	7 07	5.3	12 22	6.6	18 51	3.4
6	S.	1 12	7.3	7 36	4.5	13 29	6.8	19 33	3.6
7	M.	1 33	7.6	8 10	3.6	14 34	7.0	20 14	4.0
8	Tu	2 01	8.0	8 49	2.8	15 39	7.1	20 54	4.5
9	W.	2 30	8.2	9 33	2.1	16 46	7.2	21 36	5.0
10	Th	3 01	8.4	10 21	1.6	17 57	7.2	22 22	5.6
11	F.	3 34	8.5	11 12	1.2	19 13	7.2	23 15	6.2
12	Sa	4 12	8.4	12 06	1.1	20 41	7.3	....	
13	S.	0 18	6.6	4 55	8.1	13 02	1.2	22 00	7.4
14	M.	1 30	6.8	5 46	7.7	13 59	1.5	22 58	7.5
15	Tu	2 54	6.7	6 46	7.2	14 56	1.9	23 47	7.5
16	W.	4 27	6.4	8 16	6.7	15 52	2.4		
17	Th	0 22	7.4	5 48	5.7	9 58	6.3	16 47	3.0
18	F.	0 36	7.3	6 38	5.0	11 40	6.1	17 39	3.5
19	Sa	0 34	7.3	7 16	4.2	13 06	6.2	18 26	4.1
20	S.	0 44	7.5	7 50	3.5	14 24	6.3	19 09	4.6
21	M.	0 54	7.7	8 23	2.9	15 30	6.4	19 50	5.1
22	Tu	1 15	7.9	8 55	2.4	16 31	6.5	20 29	5.6
23	W.	1 40	8.1	9 27	2.1	17 38	6.6	21 08	6.0
24	Th	2 06	8.1	10 01	1.8	18 53	6.7	21 48	6.4
25	F.	2 29	8.0	10 38	1.8	20 14	6.8	22 31	6.7
26	Sa	2 49	7.8	11 20	1.9	21 40	7.0	23 23	7.0
27	S.	3 05	7.6	12 04	2.0	22 54	7.2	....	
28	M.	0 36	7.2	3 12	7.4	12 50	2.2	23 49	7.3
29	Tu					13 38	2.5	....	
30	W.	0 08	7.2			14 29	2.8	....	

Zero of above heights corresponds to 11 feet in the fairway of Victoria harbor.

Esquimalt (at Dry Dock).—From observations during six months, May to October, compared with simultaneous observations continued at Victoria by Mr. F. N. Denison. For time of high water, add 14 minutes to H. W. at Victoria.

For time of low water, add 17 minutes to L. W. at Victoria.

GENUINE Cuban Workmanship by Cubans and Spaniards Exclusively—

S. Davis & Sons.

Famous Clear Havana Cigars

RETAILED 3 for 25c to 3 for 50c

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

PRICES BEING PAID FARMERS.

(By W. C. Dickinson.)

Hay, per ton	$9
Oats, per ton	$26
Wheat, per ton	$25
Barley, per ton	$25
Eggs, per dozen, (trade)	20c
Eggs, per dozen, (cash)	25c
Potatoes, per ton (Fraser River)	$16
Potatoes, per ton (local)	$17

STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(By B. C. Stock Exchange, Ltd.)

New York, April 5.—The following quotations ruled on the Produce Exchanges today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
New York Wheat				
May	77	77	76⅞	77⅛
Chicago Corn—				
May	59⅛	5[illegible]	58⅜	58⅜

Car lots received, Minneapolis, 186; Duluth, 33; Chicago, 33.

New York, April 4.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	131	131½	131¼	131¼
C., M. & St. P.	170½	171	169⅝	169⅞
People's Gas	103¼	103¼	103	103
Manhattan	133¾	134¼	133¼	133¾
B. R. T.	66	66	65¾	65¾
Union Pacific	102⅞	103	102⅜	102⅜
Atchison	79	79⅛	78⅝	78¾
U. S. Steel	42¼	42¼	42	42¼
Sou. Pacific	66⅛	66¼	65⅝	65⅝
Mo. Pacific	101⅛	101⅝	101	101⅛
Amal. Copper	64¾	65⅛	64½	64⅞

—o—

Of course if you don't have to save a dollar or two The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale won't interest you. 111 Government street.

—o—

Mrs. Towne—"Have you any close neighbors, dear?"

Mrs. Subbubs—"Yes; they are all close. So close, that you couldn't borrow a flatiron or a cup of sugar to save your life."—Philadelphia Record.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Victoria Hunt Club RACES

Saturday, April 12th, 1902

—AT—

COLWOOD PARK

5th Regiment Band in Attendance.

Train leaves E. & N. Depot at 1.30 p.m. Returning leaves Colwood after finish of last race.

Train also stops at Russell's, Lampson Street, Hospital Crossing and Esquimalt.

Fare 75 Cents, Return.

(Including Admission to Race Course).

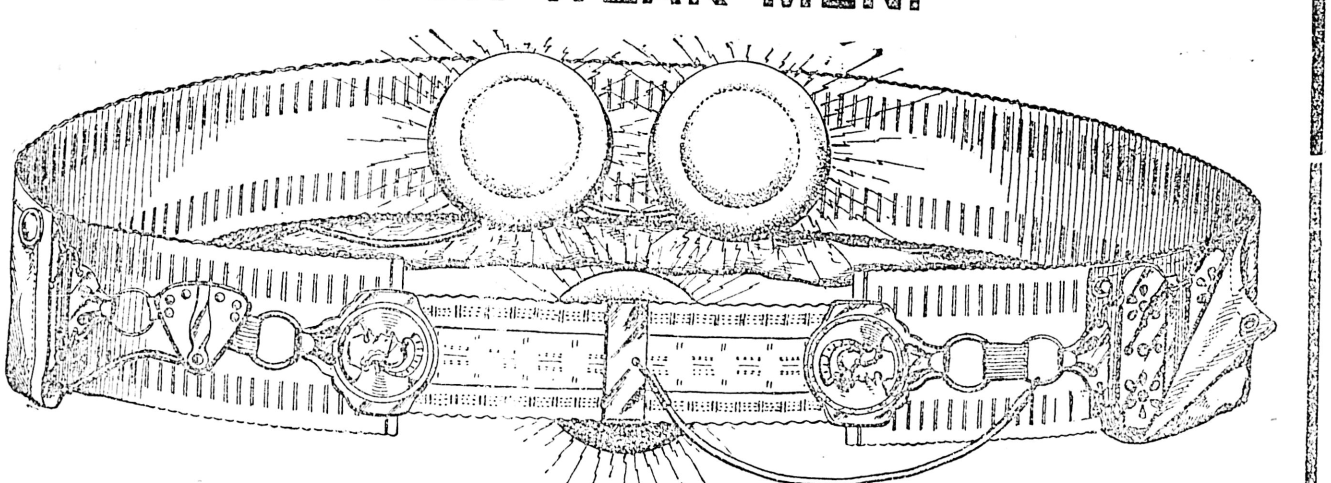
WARNED!

THE LAWYER—

Q.—How many times a day do you lift the typewriter carriage to see what you are doing?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Have you any idea?
A.—No.
Q.—Five times?
A.—No; more than that.
Q.—One hundred times?
A.—More than that, I think.
Q.—Two hundred times?
A.—About that, I should think.
Q.—How much does the carriage weigh?
A.—I don't know.
Q.—Half a pound?
A.—At least that.
Q.—And you say you lift it about two hundred times every day?
A.—Yes.
Q.—Then that would average for 300 working days about 30,000 pounds—15 tons. Think of it!
A.—(A long sigh)—I suppose so.
Q.—Why don't you get an Underwood Typewriter, with visible writing, no carriage to lift, no swinging the platen, work in full sight? All evident advantages over the old way, as you can see.

The Hinton Electric Company, Limited,
Agents for British Columbia. VICTORIA, B. C.

JOYFUL NEWS
FOR WEAK MEN.



For men who have spent the fire of youth; men who long for the old-time vim, courage and ambition; men who dread the nights that bring no rest; men whose bodies are racked with pains and whose minds are tortured by a realization of the loss of youthful vigor.

Are you a man of this class? Are you in any respect wanting in that unseen but very important element which is called "manly vigor?" Would you like to feel stronger, more self-reliant, more energetic, more jovial and popular among your acquaintances? Have you any pains, spells of nervousness, periods of debility, attacks of stomach, kidney, liver or heart troubles? If so you must know that what has restored the joys of life to thousands of other men must be a blessing to you, for it can restore the sparkle to your eye, the spring to your step.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has restored health and strength to thousands of nervous, debilitated and pain-worn men and women. You also can be cured if you will grasp the opportunity I offer. Read what the cured say. Electricity, as furnished by my Belt, cures by giving back to the weakened nerves, muscles and organs the vitality they have lost, reducing inflammation, developing the full vigor of health and removing the effects of overwork, exposure to weather and long continued sickness. To those who have trusted and been betrayed by seductive promises, to those who have swallowed pailfuls of pills and liquid medicines without result except a damaged stomach and increased pain and weakness, and to those who have worn so-called electric belts, which either burned and blistered the body or gave no electricity, I offer a positive cure by means of my Electric Belt. It gives a stronger current than any other, and is guaranteed not to burn nor blister.

Cures That Prove the Good Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt Is Doing:

Made a Man of Him.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to certify to the excellence of your Belt after a three-months' trial. It's worth a fortune to have health and strength and be a man. You are at liberty to refer anyone to me about the Belt. I will be only too pleased to help others to get the benefit that I have received. Yours gratefully, Jas. Alldis, 88 Bruce street, London, Ont. January 27, 1902.

A Lady's Grateful Report.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—When I read your book I found that I had nearly every ailment belonging to the female sex. Since using your Belt I am able to do my own work. It helped me from the first week. I have never been free from a sore, aching back since childhood until this last three months, since using your Belt. I could not begin to tell you all the things that ailed me, nor could I tell you how much good I received from the Belt. Yours truly, Mrs. James G. Walker, Canfila, Ont., January 11, 1902.

Another Case of Rheumatism.

Dr. M. A. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I desire to say that for one year I was a sufferer from rheumatism, and had constantly to use a cane to assist me. After using the Belt I have discarded the cane, and feel a great deal better. I would not part with my Belt now for anything, and highly recommend it to all those suffering from rheumatism. Mrs. Jno Morrison, Kincardine, Ont., January 3, 1902.

Gained Eight Pounds in a Month.

Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I am happy to inform you that the Belt I purchased a month ago has done me a lot of good. My health is much better and I cough very little. When I started to wear your Belt I weighed 125 pounds, now I weigh 133 pounds, having gained eight pounds in a month. I am very thankful for the good derived from your valuable Belt. In this short time your Belt has done more for me than the doctors could do in two years. I remain, yours sincerely, John Dance, Collingwood, Ont., February 1, 1902.

CAUTION. Beware of old style, burning electrode Belts, which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back burners. Call and see the improvements in my Belt, or write for my free book.

FREE BOOK. Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautifully illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closely sealed, free upon request if you will send this ad. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

NOTE—WE PAY DUTY

Dr. M. C. McLAUGHLIN, 106 Columbia St. SEATTLE,

BANKRUPT SALE

OF

THE MAMMOTH CLOTHING STOCK

At Less Than Half Price.

BIGGER CROWDS EVERY DAY

Monday will be the biggest record day of Clothing Selling at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store ever held in Victoria. Remember the place, 111 Government Street.

75 dozen Men's Shirts and Drawers, Natural All Wool Underwear, well worth $1.50 each. On sale Monday, each at..... 75c
Remember the place, The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store Sale, 111 Government Street.

2000 Suits of Men's Clothing to be slaughtered at half prices, at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store, 111 Goverement St

1250 Men's Cheviot Working Shirts to be slaughtered Monday at..... 25c
The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 111 Government St.

Men's Short Legged Gum Boots..... $2.50
All sizes at the Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, 111 Government St.

If you haven't attended The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale, ask your neighbor and you will find out all about the genuine bargains. Remember the place, 111 Government St.

75 doz. Men's Mixed Socks, were 15c. Sale price..... 5c

93 Men's Tweed Double Breasted Suits, well made and trimmed. Regular price $9.50. Bankrupt Sale price...$4.75

18 doz. Men's and Boys' Suspenders, very durable. Worth 25c. Bankrupt Sale price..... 15c

68 Men's Blue Serge Suits, strictly first-class made and trimmed, round and square cut. Regularly $11.50. Bankrupt Sale price.....$5.75

50 pair Boys' Knee Pants, were 75c. Bankrupt Sale Price 25c

Men's Heavy Riveted Overalls. To be sold at.....50c a pair

100 pair Men's Assorted Tweed Working Pants, well made, were $1.75. Bankrupt Slaughter Sale price..... 95c

500 Umbrellas—The 75c Umbrella, now..... 35c
The $2.50 Umbrellas, now..... $1.25
The $1.50 Umbrellas, now 75c
The $2.00 Umbrellas, now..... $1.00
All to be offered Monday at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store, 111 Government Street.

250 Serge and Tweed Caps, ordinarily worth 40 to 50 cents. To be offered Monday for..... 15c
at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store, 111 Government Street.

Men's Braces that were 75c. Monday..... 35c
at The Mammoth Bankrupt Sale, 111 Government Street.

297 dozen English Imported Cashmere Hose, black and colors, well worth 25c. Monday for..... 15c
at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale. 111 Government Street.

Of course if you don't have to save a dollar or two, The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Sale won't interest you. 111 Government Street.

This entire stock consisting of Clothing, Macintoshes, Furnishing Goods, Gloves, Neckwear, Underwear, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises. Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, Overalls, Socks, Suspenders, Sweaters, Handkerchiefs, Men's and Youths' Suits. Overcoats and Pants.

An Extra Force of Salesmen on Hand

ALL WEEK.

To Handle the Tremendous Crowds

REMEMBER THE PLACE

THE MAMMOTH CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS BANKRUPT STOCK

111 Government St., Between Yates and Johnson

Remember we do just as advertised. Come and save your money.

NO DAMAGED GOODS! NO FIRE SALE! ALL GOODS IN PERFECT CONDITION!

THIS WEEK TO BE A RECORD SMASHER!

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Questions and Amendments to Bills on Monday's Orders of the Day.

The legislature will re-assemble on Monday at 2 p.m. The following questions and amendments appear upon the order paper:

Mr. Curtis to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. For how many acres have crown grants been issued to the Columbia & Western Railway Company?

2. For how many acres have crown grants been prepared, but not yet issued?

3. For how many additional acres is the company now entitled to have crown grants issued?

4. For how many acres of the total 2,503,312 acres said to be earned by the company will the company not receive crown grants unless it builds additional mileage, and if it does not build such additional mileage within the time limited by the acts in that behalf, is it the intention of the government to cancel the reserve on the land reserved to subsidize such additional mileage?

5. What are the numbers of the blocks that have been crown granted to the company, and what are the numbers of the blocks for which crown grants are now prepared, but not yet issued?

Mr. Oliver, to ask the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

Is the assessment roll, or a copy thereof, prepared on behalf of the commissioners of the Maple Ridge coking works, in the possession of the government?

Mr. E. C. Smith to ask the Hon. the Attorney-General:

1. What amount was paid to the government agent at Fort Steele re the meeting of license commissioners in Fernie on the 31st of December, 1901?

2. What amount paid out in connection with this meeting, and to whom paid?

Mr. Curtis, to ask the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

Whether it is the intention of the government to extend the benefits of the "South African War Land Grant Act, 1901," to persons who have, since the passage of the act, gone to South Africa in the same capacity as those who went before the passage of the act and are entitled to the benefits of the said Act?

Mr. Martin, to ask the government:

If Mr. A. C. Shaw, former road foreman at Salmon Arm, is now road foreman at that place, or otherwise in the employment of the government?

Mr. Curtis, to ask the Hon. the Minister of Mines:

Whether it is the intention of the government to extend the benefits of the "Canadian Contingent Exemption Act, 1900," and its amending act to persons who have gone to South Africa since the passage of the latter act, in the same capacity as those persons benefited by the latter act?

AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. Garden, to move, in committee of the whole on "An Act to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals":

"Six months after the passing of this act, no person shall hold himself or herself out as a trained nurse in the province of British Columbia unless he or she is the holder of such certificate:

"Provided, that all persons holding a diploma or certificate as a trained nurse from any recognized training school in British Columbia, the other provinces of Canada, or of Great Britain (a list of such training schools to be made out from time to time by the board) shall be entitled, upon the production of such diploma or certificate, and giving satisfactory proof of identity, without any examination or charge, to a certificate of competency from such board:

"Provided, further, that any person practising to the satisfaction of the medical board or attending physician as a nurse in any public or private hospital at the time of coming into operation of this act, shall be exempt from the examination, and shall be entitled to receive a certificate of competency without any charge."

"That in the case of non-paying patients being sent from any organized municipality to a hospital in another municipality, that the sum of one dollar per day for each patient treated shall be paid to the hospital by the municipality from which such patients were sent."

The Hon. Mr. Prentice, to move in committee of the whole on "An Act to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals," to strike out Section 4 and substitute the following:

"4. In case of public moneys being appropriated for the purposes of this act by the legislative assembly, hospitals complying with the requirements of this act, and of all orders made thereunder by the lieutenant-governor-in-council, shall, subject to the conditions named in Sections 6, 7 and 8 of this act, receive in each financial year aid from such moneys, not exceeding the amounts following, that is to say:

"(a.) Hospitals where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 365, but not exceed 500, the sum of $500.

"(b.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 500, the sum of $1 per day for each patient for the first 1,000 days' treatment.

"(c.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 1,000, the sum of 75 cents per day for each patient for the first 1,500 days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in sub-section (b) hereof.

"(d.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 2,500, the sum of 55 cents per day for each patient for the first 2,500 days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in sub-sections (b) and (c) hereof.

"(e.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 5,000, the sum of 50 cents per day for each patient for the first 5,000 days' treatment of such excess, in addition to the aid mentioned in sub-sections (b), (c) and (d) hereof.

"(f.) Where the total number of days' treatment in a year shall exceed 10,000, for such excess the sum of 45 cents per day for each patient, but the aid extended to a hospital in any year shall in no case exceed the sum of $10,000, and no aid shall be extended to any hospital where the total number of days' treatment in a year is not 365 at the least."

Mr. Martin, to move in committee of the whole on "An Act to Regulate Public Aid to Hospitals," to strike out Clause 3 and substitute therefor the following:

"3. No aid shall be paid to any hospital unless such hospital has been approved by the lieutenant-governor-in-council. In places where more than one hospital is approved, the number of 'days' treatment' of both or all shall be added together and the amount available divided among them in proportion to the 'days' treatment' of each. In approving of a hospital, the lieutenant-governor-in-council shall not exclude any hospital on account of being under denominational control, if in other respects such hospital is satisfactory, and shall not approve of any hospital unless all persons are admitted thereto without regard to religion, and without charge where they are not able to pay."

AT THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

This trying period in woman's life usually comes between the ages of forty and fifty years, and is marked by irritability, headache, dizziness, irregular monthlies, fitful appetite, forebodings of evil, palpitation of the heart and constipation. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is above all a woman's medicine, because it helps her safely through this trying period. It enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves, regulates the functions of the feminine organs and tones and and invigorates the whole body.

CHEAP RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

A good two-story house, with a lot and a half, situated on South Turner Street, with good garden, for sale for a few days for $1,800. **This is a Bargain.**

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 Fort Street

SCHOOL MATTERS IN VANCOUVER

Deputation From the School Board Wait on Minister of Education.

A deputation of the Vancouver city Board of School Trustees, consisting of Messrs. C. W. Murray, J. J. Banfield and R. G. Gordon, waited on the Minister of Education over at the parliament buildings yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Accompanied by Mr. Tatlow, M. P. P. for Vancouver, they were introduced by Superintendent Robinson, and put forward a proposition on behalf of Vancouver relative to the Normal school established in that city.

At present Vancouver is providing three rooms in the Lord Roberts school—out near English bay—for the use of the Normal institute, but with its rapid growth, larger quarters will soon be required to meet its needs. At the same time, through the large numbers coming down from the upper country and the Fraser valley, and through the extra work accruing through its affiliation with McGill university, Montreal, Vancouver is finding the capacity of her present High school building somewhat taxed. At present its eight teachers have over 300 students on their rolls, 50 coming from outside places, and with August next it is expected that the 400 limit will be reached. These will require an extension of the High school accommodations, which Vancouver is now said to be preparing to face. The two needs have led to the proposal which was made yesterday, to the effect that the government take over the present High school building, which has cost about $50,000, for the use of the Normal work, at a nominal valuation, which sum the city would then augment, and erect a $100,000 High school. Across the fence from the High school there is the large Central public school, which would thus be very convenient for model teaching purposes.

After hearing these representations, Hon. Mr. Prentice paid a well turned compliment to the interest taken in Vancouver in the work of education. He had long ago recognized how very successful their efforts had been and thoroughly appreciated the efforts of the Board of Trustees in that city in that direction. As to the offer which they were making, it was of course much too important a question to be decided in a moment, but he could see how well it might work out, and would give it his serious consideration.

The committee then retired and left last night on their return to Vancouver.

FATHER DONCKELE'S JUBILEE.

How the Event Was Celebrated at Kuper Island.

They who believe that to try to educate and civilize the Indians is so much labor lost and money wasted, would have changed their views had they been witnesses of the magnificent celebration held at the Kuper Island Indian Industrial school on the occasion of the silver sacerdotal jubilee of the Rev. G. Donckele, principal of that favorably known institution. For two days previous to the great event the ex-pupils began to arrive to participate in the proceedings and to testify by their presence to the grateful remembrance in which they hold him who, for 25 years, has, with unremitting zeal and unselfish devotion, sacrificed himself to the welfare of the Indians. The eve of the jubilee day brought Bishop Orth, who, accompanied by his vicar-general, the Very Rev. Father Nicolaye, and by Fathers Leterme, Van Goethem and Colin, wished to express the high esteem in which he holds the jubilarian; and as a further proof of his appreciation of the Rev. Father Donckele's missionary labors, the Bishop conferred upon him the title of dean. The willing hands of the pupils had gaily decorated the principal rooms of the institution with a profusion of flags, bunting and evergreens.

At break of day the pupils, attired in their neat uniforms, appeared, their faces beaming with happiness and pleasure. For weeks, nay, for months, they had been looking with longing expectation for this day, which would give them an opportunity of expressing in song, in verse and prose their gratitude to him whom they love as a father. The festivities began with solemn high mass. The Rev. Father Donckele was celebrant, the Rev. Fathers Colin, Leterme and Van Goethem acted respectively as deason, sub-deacon and master of ceremonies. The Very Rev. Father Nicolaye, assisted Bishop Orth at the throne. His Lordship preached a very impressive sermon for the occasion. The music of the mass was rendered by the pupils with great accuracy and precision. The day was spent in general rejoicing; some of the features being a band concert and a baseball match between a team of the present pupils and a team of the ex-pupils, in which the latter carried off the victory. It was, however, the evening entertainment which caused general surprise, and which proved that Indian children can be trained up to a high standard. The whole of the programme was executed with a thoroughness and a perfection that could not be surpassed by white children. The ladies and gentlemen from Chemainus, Kuper Island and Thetis Island, who were present, said that they had come prepared to make a great deal of allowance for awkwardness and mistakes, both in action and language, seeing that the performers were Indians; but that they found that the action was faultless and the English pronunciation clear and correct. Where everything was so well, it would be envious to praise one part more than the other; yet it may be said that the pupil who read the address, read it with such feeling and intonation that everyone knew that she felt and understood what she read. The flag drill also obtained well deserved praise. Following is the programme:

PART I.

Jubilee Tribute.

Orchestra .....Waho Quickstep
Festal Chorus .....By all the Pupils
Address .....Josephine Johnny
Orchestra ..... Best of All
Song and Dialogue ..... Girls
Orchestra ..... Grand March

PART II.

Merry Scenes.

Recitation—Little Hatchet .....Edward
Song—Mr. Hoolihan ..... Andrew Tom
Comic Dialogue—Shut the Door .....
.... By the Boys
Flag Drill ..... Girls
Tableau—A Free Smoke ..... Boys

PART III.

Echoes.

A Poem for the Occasion—A Traveler..
..... Daniel
Jubilee Thoughts—Dialogue and Song. Girls
Tableau—Faith, Hope and Charity....Girls
Orchestra—Red, White and Blue.....
Song—Quartette ..... Boys and Girls
Tableau and Hymn—Star of the Sea..
..... All the Pupils
God Save the King.

WM. T. HARDAKER

THE AUCTIONEER

I am instructed to sell at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81, Douglas street,

FRIDAY 11th., AT 2 P.M.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

Particulars later. Tel. A742.

Hardaker AUCTIONEER

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

Review of Week's Happenings in Secret Society Circles of Victoria.

The Federated Board of Friendly Societies met at their rooms in the Brunswick held on Friday last. It was the usual monthly meeting, and every lodge on the board was represented. Matters affecting the members of friendly societies were discussed, and some discussion on the bill introduced in the Dominion House, was indulged in by the members present. After the business of the evening had been completed the members were the guests of Dr. Gibbs, the entertainmnet being interspersed with songs, cigars, etc. At the next meeting Dr. Gibbs has promised to give an address to the board on a subject that is of interest to society members.

* * *

Pride of the Island, S. O. E., at their next meeting, will initiate several new members, receive the committees reports, and take into consideration the appointing of a representative to the Grand Lodge. The members are requested to be in attendance early as a large amount of important business will be laid before the members for consideration.

* * *

Victoria Arie Fraternal Order of Eagles held a very successful social on Wednesday evening at their hall. A large number of Victoria prominent business men answered the unique summons sent them, and the charges made and the fines inflicted was the cause of much amusement to the large gathering present. The free and easy character of the socials given by this organization make them very enjoyable. The fine talent in the lodge was supplemented by the assistance of the professionals who are engaged in the city. The social features of this order is mainly responsible for the large membership they enjoy, which is reported to be the most numerical lodge in the city.

* * *

The Sons of St. George, Milton Lodge No. 311, meet tomorrow evening. Three new applications for membership will be dealt with, and the report of the committee re the Juvenile Order, will be presented to the members. Suggestions for the proper observance of H. R. H. King Edward's coronation, will be discussed. Business will be commenced promptly, and members are requested to be present early.

* * *

Court Northern Light held a very successfull meeting this week. The members continue to take a very active interest in the social part of the lodge's work, and much credit is due to the friendly competition of the rival committees.

* * *

The Loyal True Blues have decided to postpone the social advertised to be given on April 9th, so that members of the order can attend the social to be given in aid of the memorial and friends of those lost on the Condor. The members and friends of the order are requested to act on this notice.

* * *

Victoria Lodge Daughters of St. George held a very successful meeting on Monday last, a large number of the members being in attendance. Several application for admission was received. After the business was accomplished a very enjoyable social was given.

* * *

Court Vancouver A. O. F., meets on Monday evening at K. of P. hall, when the regular business will be transacted, after which there will be a supper, and the prizes awarded to the winners of the whist tournament, will be distributed. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

* * *

At the regular meeting of Pride of the Island Lodge, S. O. E., held last Tuesday evening, it was decided to defer the discussion of sending a delegate to the Grand Lodge at Winnipeg. Mr. C. Pomeroy, one of the auditors, presented the quarterly report, which was found satisfactory, the membership being 100. An enjoyable whist tournament followed, in which members of Arcadian lodge took part. The final rubber was won by Messrs Doncaster and Allen. Mr. S. J. Bailey defeated Mr. Lang at checkers. During the evening Mr. Roach exhibited a phonograph which was very much enjoyed. Refreshments were served during the evening.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Closing dance in A. O. U. W. hall, April 11. *

500 Umbrellas.—The 75c. umbrellas, now 35c.; the $2.50 umbrellas, now $1.25; the $1.50 umbrellas, now 75c.; and the $2.00 umbrellas, now $1. All to be offered Monday at The Mammoth Bankrupt Clothing Store Sale, 111 Government street. *

ST. EUGENE TO SHIP.

From Rossland Miner.

The Miner is informed on excellent authority that the St. Eugene mine will recommence shipment on or about May 1. This is important to the town of Moyie, and is an interesting development of the silver-lead situation in the Kootenays. The contention of the mine has been for some months that at the present rate of treatment and transportation, coupled with the exceptionally low price for pig lead on the London market, they could not afford to produce ore. Apparently concessions have been made in some quarter to induce them to place the property on a shipping basis again. With its present plant the St Eugene is in a position to produce form 3100 to 3200 tons of concentrates monthly carrying approximately 70 per cent lead and 40 ounces of silver. Since shipments were suspended a considerable crew has been retained on development.

If you once try Carter's Little Liver Pills for sick headache, billiousness or constipation, you will never be without them. They are purely vegetable; small and easy to take. Don't forget this.

"We have called," said the head of the deputation of citizens, "to protest against the street car service you are giving us. Why, some of us cannot even get a strap to hang on by."

"Very well, gentlemen, I shall at once increase the service," said the affable magnate, while the hearts of the deputation leaped with joy, "by putting in more straps."—Baltimore American.

Three Star Martell can be obtained from all dealers.

Debating Estimates

Wearisome Discussion Dragging Its Slow Length Along at Ottawa.

The Duke's Shooting Trip—Telephone Companies and Municipal Rights.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, March 29.—The quietude of the Easter recess is with us, but the holidays are to be very brief, and within two or three days more the parliamentarians will be at each other again. From present appearances the budget debate will last until the 9th or 10th of April, as there are some 20 or 25 members who are still anxious to speak. If these gentlemen only realized how little the country wanted to hear them, or hear of them, they might perchance be induced to fold away their notes, and stow away their figures, until some more convenient opportunity. The leading men on both sides have spoken; the subjects of the debate, limited as they were by Mr. Fielding himself, have been threshed threadbare, and even an old-timer like Sir Richard Cartwright had to pound the air for an hour on the census—a subject which had not even been alluded to previously except in a very incidental manner. The discussion on the budget will be the lengthiest one of the session, and when it is disposed of there will be very few set debates. The Conservatives are talking of revamping the Cook charges, which were heard by a Senate committee last year, but little is likely to come of them, beyond what is already known. That there were some members of parliament prepared to make Mr. Cook pay $10,000 for his senatorship was clearly proven, but as for connecting Sir Richard Cartwright with the transaction, there was no direct evidence forthcoming. The debate on this question will probably last a couple of days.

Mr. Fisher will have several wearisome hours in supply on the census vote. The peculiar methods adopted by this little minister in connection with the taking of the census have left him open to considerable criticism, and if Mr. Fisher assumes, on this estimate, the supercilious tone which he often does in the House, it will be an unfortunate thing for him. The expenditure on the census to date has been over $1,100,000. This is for a period of about 16 months, and as the work will continue for two or three years longer, the total expenditure will not fall far short of $1,750,000, or considerably over $1,000,000 more than it cost the country under the able management of Mr. George Johnson 10 years ago. Of course, it may be urged that this is a "growing time." One often hears this remark. The best that the Grits can do in defending their extravagance is to say, "Well, we have the revenue; why not expend it?" Surely some of the old-time Liberals who gulped down as the pure gospel the protests of their leaders a year or two before they attained power, that the expenditure, which was then $38,000,000, would be reduced by four millions, must now commence to have their faith shattered in the promises of politicians. For the coming fiscal year the expenditure on consolidated and capital account is to be $62,500,000, and within three years the present government cannot be paying out annually less than $70,000,000 or $72,000,000, or double that which the Liberals themselves said it would be, shortly before they assumed office.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

There is one other important matter also upon which the opposition will demand the fullest information before parliament prorogues, namely, in connection with the expenditure on the Intercolonial railway. Maritime province politicians on both sides are more than dissatisfied with the way Mr. Blair has been conducting the government railway system. The road has been stacked up with new officials; there have been frightful expenditures for rails and supplies, and generally there is an enormous increase in every branch of the railway's service owned by the country. Mr. Blair's estimates for the coming year are by no means modest, and before they are passed by the House the minister will have to give the fullest explanation of the proposed increases. The minister has not improved his standing in the House by the speech which he delivered the other day in refusing to permit Mr. Archibald to be called as a witness before the Public Accounts committee.

DUKE'S SPORTING TRIP.

In many respects the members of the present government are liberal enough; in some respects they are the personification of meanness. At the time of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales last September and October, some of the ministers sought to convert the tour into a political auxiliary for the Liberal party. If the Duke had not put his foot down firmly and protested against the undue prolongation of the trip, he would have been taken to pretty nearly every Grit constituency in the Dominion. The Duke, or Prince, as he now is, is a man of the world. Before he reached Canada he and his amiable consort had been traveling steadily for eight months. In Australia, in New Zealand, in South Africa and, lastly, in Canada, it was the same eternal round of addresses, handshaking, dinners, laying of foundation stones, and so on. No wonder that after eight months of it, the Prince did look a little bored when he had to face the municipal delegations in Canada. It was with a view to breaking the monotony of the trip that he stipulated for two or three days' duck shooting in the Dominion. The government for the life of them could not see why the Heir Apparent to the Throne should make such a frivolous request as that he might be permitted to enjoy two or three days' rest, as he himself desired. Ministers protested, and had it not been that Lord Minto gave them plainly to understand that the Duke's wishes must be carried out, the duck-shooting expedition would have been lopped off the programme, and Their Royal Highnesses trotted round amongst a few more Grit constituencies in Western Ontario instead. It is said the government therefore washed their hands of the duck-shooting trip, each of the ministers pleading that he did not know a duck from a crow. Accordingly, the Governor-General had to select a gentleman to carry out the arrangements, and in Senator Kirchhoffer His Excellency found probably the very best man in the country. The Senator is a gentleman and a true sportsman. He has a splendid duck shooting reserve in Manitoba, but in order to accommodate the Duke and his party, a new club house had to be erected, new equipment procured, and considerable expense gone to in order to make the royal visitor and his staff comfortable. The expedition was a great success; in fact, the Duke said to many that it was one of the most enjoyable features of his visit to Canada, and doubtless by his frank admission lowered himself in the eyes of the gentlemen of the cabinet who know nothing of sport. A Winnipeg visitor was in Ottawa a couple of days ago, and in conversation with a few friends at the Russell, he told the sequel of the affair. Senator Kirchhoffer has never rendered to the government an account of the expenses incurred by him in arranging the shooting quarters, providing the staff, viands, guides, etc., at an expense of nearly $5,000. The Winnipeg man says it is current talk all through Manitoba that the government has given the tip that it is useless to present the bills; that the shooting expedition was not part of their programme, and that they will not bear any portion of the expense. Senator Kirchhoffer is too much of a gentleman to say anything of the matter, and fortunately can stand the expense which he incurred. But, after all, it is pretty small potatoes on the part of the gentlemen of the administration to shirk their responsibility in a matter which properly comes within their jurisdiction. One may well wonder what the Duke would think of some of the small fry of the cabinet if he knew what had been the outcome of his two days' shooting at Poplar Point.

TELEPHONE BILLS.

The municipalities had a field morning before the Minister of Justice this week over the telephone bills which Mr. MacLean and he have introduced into the House. Practically the two measures are the same, the most dangerous clause being that which proposes to give the right to telephone companies to enter upon and take possession of the streets of municipalities without the consent of the municipal corporations. There is a move in some cities for the establishment of municipal telephone systems, and after Mr. Fitzpatrick had heard the representatives present from every part of Canada, the minister decided to have a commission appointed to go thoroughly into the whole question, and to submit a bill for next session.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

There are to be two conferences in London on the occasion of the coronation, one between Mr. Chamberlain and other representatives of the Home government, and the colonial representatives, at which questions of trade and Imperial defence are to be discussed. The other conference is principally between the Canadian and the Australian delegates. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written to Mr. Barton, premier of Australia, suggesting the following programme of subjects for an interchange of views: (1) Closer trade relations between Canada and Australia; (2) improvement of the mail service via Canada between Great Britain and Australia; (3) improvement of transportation facilities, (a) by the establishment of a first-class line of passenger steamers between Australia and Canada, (b) by the establishment of a line of steamers chiefly for cargo purposes between Australia and Canadian ports on the Atlantic, stopping en route at South Africa; (4) consideration of the effect on the Pacific cable scheme of the concessions granted by New South Wales to the Eastern Extension Telegraph company."

W. C. T. U.

The Hon. W. P. Reeves, agent-general for New Zealand, said: "If there was anything to be said against the working of female suffrage at the other end of the world, I would say it, but there is nothing, in spite of the description of the shocking effects and consequent sweeping away of female suffrage in New Zealand. Female suffrage has come to stay; moreover, it is not only the recognized law of the land in one British colony, but in two. It is true that these two venturesome colonies are young, that they are far away, that they are small, because they are young, it does not follow that everybody is young in the community. Young colonies have their share of old heads, famous historians, great reformers, deep-economists, have paid great attention to the ideas of communities smaller and less populous than New Zealand and South Australia. That being so, female suffrage tried and successfully tried, is worthy of attention even at the Antipodes. There is not an argument urged against female suffrage that was not urged almost as monotonously against female suffrage at the other end of the world. Awful pictures were drawn of neglected babies, uncooked dinners, judicial separation, deserted domestic hearths, and a plentiful crop of divorce suits. Public platforms would be taken possession of by unattractive persons wearing blue spectacles, having shrill, high voices, all making unreasonable demands and emphasizing those demands with Gingham umbrellas. Did any of those frightful consequences ensue, not one. The baby, permit us to say, is not neglected, and the important husband finds his dinners are cooked and buttons sewn on. We have yet to learn families are estranged and judicial separations are growing. Women, as a rule, speak little in public when they do. Their manners have not lost their feminine charm in social life; things are much as they were, but their votes have distinctly affected legislation. Laws have been passed, other laws have been modified. Personal results are taking place.

The Hon. J. A. Cockburn, agent-general for South Australia, said he came from a country where the women have had the franchise for some years, and it is strange to be in a country where one's wife has not got a vote. One feels like the man in one of Hans Anderson's stories, suddenly transported back into medieval ages. A bill for the federation of the colonies was one of the most important, and best measures ever presented. It was submitted for approval to the men and women, and the women showed their wisdom by accepting it with an overwhelming majority. The New Zealand bill for an old age pension scheme was largely owing to the influence of the women's vote. A bill has been passed for the better protection of married women. It is little to be wondered at that a reform that strikes a vital blow at the whole social fabric of a nation, is slow in coming. Will there ever be temperance reform until women are voters, if every gallon of whiskey, if every flask of wine, should be taxed a thousand dollars, it would not be enough to pay for the tears it has wrung from the eyes of widows and orphans, nor for the catastrophe of the millions it has destroyed for ever.

Help the women's Christian cause. They meet every Thursday at 3 o'clock at the Refuge Home, Cormorant street. —Com.

JOSHUA DAVIES

AUCTIONEER.

Under Instructions From

MRS. M. MARKS

I Will Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At Her Residence,

125 QUADRA STREET,

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AT 11 O'CLOCK A.M.

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I Am Instructed to Sell at

The Mart, 53 Broad St.

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At 2 p. m., Tuesday, April 8

Capital Dining Ex. Table in Ash, 12-foot; New Raymond Sewing Machine; 3 Bedroom Suites; 6 Dining Chairs; Plate-Glass Mirror; Spring and Box Mattresses; Oc. Tables; Pictures; Parlor Suite; Carpet; Matting; Blinds; Glassware; Tailors' Irons and Press Boards; Lamps; Crockery; Lot School Books; Cook Stove; Cooking Utensils; Toilet Sets; Tools, 2 Gents' and 1 Lady's Bicycle, etc., etc.

Bicycles will be sold first.

W. JONES,
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New Vancouver Coal Co

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New Wellington Coal

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34 Broad St., corner Trounce Alley. Wharf—Spratt's Wharf, Store St. Telephone Calls — Wharf, 647. Office, 694.

INTRODUCTION OF USEFUL BIRDS.

Under the Auspices of the Natural History Society of British Columbia.

The Natural History society of British Columbia some time ago undertook to work out a plan for the introduction of useful insectivorous birds, some of which are songsters and well known friends of the agriculturist and fruit grower, and for that purpose appointed a committee. This committee met the members of the Central Farmer's institute in Victoria in December, 1900, and discussed the matter with them. The Central Farmer's institute then appointed a committee, who brought in a report to the following effect: "We beg to submit the following list of birds which, in our opinion, it will be safe to introduce into the province, viz.: Skylark, Goldfinch, Robin (red breast), Siskin, Nightingale, Blue Tit (parus coeruleus)."

It is estimated that at least $1,000 will be required to carry out this project successfully, and that this sum will cover the necessary expenses in connection with the introduction of a large number of the above-named birds into British Columbia. It is proposed to procure a large number of each species to enable the society to liberate sufficient birds, both on the Mainland and on the Island, at suitable points, to ensure their certain and speedy propagation, and still retain a sufficient number in breeding aviaries to enable them to liberate and distribute birds each year in different parts of the province. Due care has been taken in the selection to see that no destructive species are introduced, but only those known to be of service to the agriculturist and horticulturist, and famous for their song. It is hoped that the public will subscribe liberally and promptly as the committee is anxious to procure the birds as soon as possible.

The provincial government was approached with a view to obtaining assistance in the matter, and in consequence of the representations that were made, the legislature during the session of 1901 voted the sum of $500 with the proviso that an equal sum should be raised by the committee. This appropriation will lapse on the 30th of June next unless an equivalent sum is subscribed on or before that date.

The committee has in hand the sum of $85 in the bank, and promises of about another $150, so that another $265 at least is required.

Those having promised to subscribe, and any others wishing to aid the above object should forward their subscriptions to Messrs. E. A. Harris & Co., at 35 Fort street, who have been instructed by Mr. E. Baynes Reed, on behalf of the Natural History society to receive all contributions for this particular purpose.

As a Cure For Piles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Never Disappoints —It Has Won World-wide Fame on Account of Its Magigal Control Over the Most Severe Cases of Itching, Bleeding and Protruding Piles.

Doctors may tell you that nothing short of a surgical operation will cure piles. In this they are mistaken, as we can prove in a host of cases where Dr. Chase's ointment has been used. It is not infrequent that people tell us that Dr. Chase's Ointment has succeeded in effecting a cure after operations had failed. There is too much risk in a surgical operation, too much suffering, and too much expense. If you take the advice of scores and hundreds of your friends and neighbors, you will avoid operations and resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It will relieve you almost at once. It will thoroughly cure you in a remarkably short time.

Mr. J. Wolfe, Arnprior, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles, and can assure the public that there was never anything on the market to equal it. I was disappointed time and time again when trying remedies for the ailment, and you can scarcely imagine my gratitude when I found that Dr. Chase's Ointment was an effective and thorough cure for this ailment. From the first application this magical ointment gave me relief, and a few boxes perfectly cured me. Since being cured of piles I always keep Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house, and find it useful in scores of ways, as a treatment for every form of itching skin, chaffing, and skin irritations."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is indeed useful in scores of ways, as Mr. Wolfe says, and people who once made the acquaintance of Dr. Chase's Ointment are loth to be without it in the house. For pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum, chapped hands and face, chilblains and each and every form of raw, itching or chafed skin. It is an incomparable treatment. It is especially recommended as a cure for piles, because it is, so far as we know, the only actual and guaranteed cure for every form of this wretched and loathsome disease. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

TYEE COPPER CO.

SMELTING WORKS AT LADYSMITH

Prepared to purchase ores as from August 1st. Convenient to E. & N. or Sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, MANAGER.

To Farmers!

Clear Your Land of Stumps by Using

Judson Improved Powder

CHEAPEST AND MOST EFFECTIVE OF ALL STUMPING POWDERS. WE ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS. WRITE FOR, OR CALL AND GET OUR LITTLE PAMPHLET, "HOW TO REMOVE STUMPS."

The Giant Powder Co., Con. 88½ Government St Victoria, B. C.

MEN'S SUIT SALE

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

We have been fortunate enough to secure at a big discount for cash, about 500 Men's Suits, all sizes, 35 to 44. In this range you will find Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Worsteds and Serges, nearly all new goods.

SALE COMMENCES ON MONDAY.

30 Men's Blue-Black Worsted Suits, heavy weight, cloth trimmings, and workmanship the very best. Worth $22.00. Sale price, cash only..... $15.00
90 Suits, Sack Coats, Tweeds and Serges. Worth $15.00 and $18.00 a suit. Sale price..... $12.00
125 Suits, Sack Coats, assorted goods. Worth $13.00 to $15.00. Sale price..... $10.00
75 Suits, assorted goods, Tweeds and Serges. Regular price $10.00. Sale price $6.50
30 Sack Suits in Halifax and other Tweeds, for cash $5.00
30 Blue Serge Suits, for cash, each at..... $4.00
60 pair Men's Blue Serge Pants..... 95c
30 pair Men's Blue Serge Pants, better quality... $1.50
100 pair Halifax Tweed Pants, per pair..... $1.50

Gentlemen, this sale is for you. The ladies are not in this at all, although it will be greatly to their advantage to buy for their husbands.

McCandless Bros., 37 Johnson St.

A SURPRISE

Fit-Reform Spring Overcoats and Suitings "are Marvels."

"Expressions of Astonishment" heard on all sides is not to be wondered at.

FIT-REFORM CLOTHING — THIS BRAND WITH RETAIL PRICE STAMPED ON THE MAKERS GUARANTEE GENERAL GARMENT

FIT-REFORM FOR SPRING AND SUMMER IS Abreast of the Times.

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Fit-Reform Wardrobe.

73 Government Street, Victoria,

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WHOLESALE SUPPLY STORES, DOUGLAS STREET

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Ladies' Costumes and Dress Skirts

SPECIALS.

36 inch Reversible Scotch Hemp Carpet.....25c yard
36 inch China Matting, best rush carpet patterns and reversible.....25c yard
Nottingham Lace Curtains, three yards long, 52 inches wide, double Taped, per pair..... $1.00
Spot Muslin.....10c yard
Art Muslin.....10c yard

Send for Our Wholesale Catalogue.

The Editor's Chair

WHAT a contradiction of what may be called the physiological theory of human existence Cecil Rhodes was. This theory is that in order to secure the best results for humanity as a whole, only physically perfect specimens of the human race should be allowed to come into existence. It might work very well if you could dissect the mind of man with a scalpel, or put the nervous energy of a human soul under a microscope. Under this theory there was no justification for Cecil Rhodes at all. He had lung disease and heart trouble. He could not live in the country in which he was bred. He died at the age of 49 with dropsy added to his other woes. According to the physiological theory of human existence, he was altogether impossible, a burden and a drag upon the human race. Yet to my mind one Rhodes would offset a million healthy animals. I am not sure that there is not a connection between the weakly body and the magnificent concentration of purpose, and brilliancy of intellect, we so often see united to it. In the perfectly healthy man, the luxury of living seems sometimes to undermine the power of doing. If Carlyle had been able to enjoy his dinner, he might have remained a school teacher in order that he might always have a sufficiency of meat, and never have written "The French Revolution." We pity him for his refractory stomach, but the Nineteenth Century could not have afforded to take the chances involved in his having had a sound one. Men who are unable to enjoy, take pleasure in action, and, by concentration of their energies, accomplish more than those who have apparently greater force. If the end of human existence is the greatest possible individual enjoyment of animal functions to the greatest possible number of human beings, "let us eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." By all means let us adopt the physiological theory in order that the eating and drinking and merry-making may be as great as possible, and the inevitable to-morrow as long as possible postponed.

* * *

I am reading a very strong book just now, which would apparently extend this theory of physical weakness being frequently connected with great mental vigor and concentration, to a weakness which is not generally admitted to be a mere physical weakness—to wit, a craving for alcohol or some other drug. It is about a man who was only himself when he was drunk. He is supposed to have come of a line of hard-drinking ancestors, and to have had "something left out of him" when he was born, which was only made good by intoxicants. He is hard, unsympathetic, sluggish, stupid and useless when sober. But under the influence of wine he becomes an orator, a poet, a man of brilliant intellect and of warm magnetic temperament. The book, it is true, also shows that, just as at each particular time an overdose was fatal, so there was a steady and rapid degeneration on the whole. Of course, this is only a typical case of a very common phenomenon. If anyone wishes to study in detail the effect of artificial stimulation of this kind upon a man of genius, let him read "The Confessions of an English Opium Eater," by De Quincy, and then let him ponder how much of De Quincy's brilliancy was due to opium, and how much, what might have been the career of one of England's greatest men of letters, was marred and ruined by this fatal indulgence. It is said that we owe the Iliad to the hashish begotten dreams of Homer; and, had not Samuel Taylor Coleridge not taken opium, we might never have possessed the "Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner." Much of Oriental literature, with its dreamy sensuousness and gorgeous imagery is obviously the work of minds influenced by artificially stimulated dreams. Homer must be absolved of such a charge. And certainly our greatest minds, our Plato, Aeschylus, Dante, Shakespeare, Bacon and many more have owed nothing to a temporary and evanescent stimulation of the nerve centres. Men smaller than the greatest may rise for a few moments to the level of great genius under the fleeting influence of a drug. But at a fearful cost.

"Their soul grows clotted by contagion,
Embodies and imbrutes till she quite lose
The divine property of her first being."

* * *

What a number of things we do without knowing why we do them. Being of a curious turn of mind, I began to investigate why we eat hot-cross buns on Good Friday, and what connection eggs have with Easter. I will guarantee that not one of the readers of the Colonist has ever given a second thought to the association of buns and eggs with this festival. It appears congruous simply because it is customary. Hot cross buns are peculiarly an English custom. They are not part of the ceremonial custom in any other European country. But they are part of an almost world-wide Pagan custom, the oblation with cakes to Astoreth, Astarte or the Queen of Heaven.

"With these in troop
Came Astoreth, whom the Phoenicians call'd
Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns,"

says Milton. But now observe the connection. In Egypt the heifer was sacred to Astarte. The cakes were there called bons (the root word of cow), having an oblique case boun, hence our word bun. And in Egypt the buns were horned to indicate the heifer, from Astarte, "with crescent horns." The hot cross bun is therefore a sacred cake made for an oblation to the Queen of Heaven, the goddess of cold virtue and maiden chastity. The Christian church could not eradicate such customs; it very wisely gave them a Christian significance. In this case the Christianization was somewhat mechanical. It consisted in putting a cross of white dough upon the top of the bun. But no Christian significance was given to the bun itself. The spice in the bun is an extraordinary illustration of the working of the human mind. There was in mediaeval England a superstition that a few crumbs of bread baked on Good Friday was a medical specific, infallible as a cure for diarrhoea, hence the spices. Homoeopathic doses and the faith cure are not by any means modern inventions. How strange our customs are! Who among us has even dreamt that the rhyme,

One a penny buns,
Two a penny buns,
One a penny, two a penny,
Hot cross buns,

carried us back to the ritual of Tyre and Sidon, the glories of the Ptolomies, and the mysteries of Isis and Astarte?

* * *

The origin of the Easter egg is quite as curious, quite as ancient, but much more in harmony with the manner in which Christianity glorified the highest doctrines of natural religion as common to all humanity which has developed anything in the nature of a spiritual religion at all. The egg was the Magian emblem of immortality. It typified the mystery of rebirth, and therefore of immortality. Christianity found gifts of eggs a universal custom at the festival of spring, the rebirth of the year. The church accepted the emblem as suitable to the feast of the Resurrection, coloring it red to typify the blood of Christ. But there are very curious matters of custom connected with the Easter eggs. In Scotland, for instance, Easter was abolished at the time of the Reformation with a thoroughness which left nothing to be desired. Its celebration was regarded as idolatry of the grossest kind. But the Scottish church, although it could abolish Easter, could not abolish the Easter egg. To this day the children of many places in Scotland have a custom of getting hard-boiled eggs on Easter Monday, and of rolling them down a grassy slope until the shells are broken, and then of eating them. Certain spots in the Queen's Park at Edinburgh are littered with egg shells after Easter Monday. This custom is peculiarly Scotch. It seems to have survived nowhere else, except at Washington, D. C., though whether it is a co-ordinate survival there, or a transference, it is impossible to say. Now, what possess the children to do that? They do not know why they do it. Their parents do not know why they do it. No one else knows why. But, year in and year out, they do it, and one generation succeeds another in the observance. What secret chords of memory are touched, what instructive bidding of immemorial heredity do they obey, which the teaching for three centuries of an antagonistic church has been unable to eradicate?

Small Beer Chronicles

By the Tapster.

"HUNGER, appetite, enjoyment and memory," Waloopi has written. "These are the whole story of man. The second and third are transitory, the first is the living seed, and the fourth is the fructification thereof for all time."

Again: "How long hast thou lived? Count me not the years since thy birth, but thy days of desire. As they have been, so art thou."

The hard knocks, the long day's work, the cold, heat, trouble and pain that fall to our lot—how difficult they are to sustain with equanimity, to overcome with confident courage. All evil they seem to us at the time; and yet in after days they are in themselves nothing.

Of our past life only the memories remain, and when the remembrance of our hunger, our desire, our motive for effort, bears pleasurable reflection, so all the incidents that crowded our path from anticipation to realization are marshalled into line as parts of a pleasant whole.

What of those who, striving virtuously, have reached not realization, but disappointment? Even with these, if they be still morally healthy, the memory of events arising from a right line of action must be of good comfort. Have they reached disappointment? But the end is not yet. Let them fight on: realization will come, and to-day's sorrows shall be added to the joys we know.

I think it was Socrates who said, "No harm can befall a good man, whether he be alive or dead."

This is absolutely true; I know it from experience, but I sometimes feel a conviction of sin stealing over me when I go to a dentist.

Even an archbishop has doubts when he comes to part with a six-pronged molar.

Perhaps the pang of separation is the first joy of freedom.

"What is freedom?" asks Waloopi, and tells the following:

Now, when the feast was at an end, the Caliph El Shagah called for music, and there entered with instruments seven dancers, very beautiful to look upon. And when they had danced after the manner of the country, came forth a very houri of Paradise, golden-haired, of a blue eye and waxen skin, and she, swaying softly, crossed the chamber to her lord's feet, and there kneeling, sang to the gentle echo of her lute strings. And her song was the cry of a slave for freedom. Her voice was as of one who suffered in chains. Now, the heart of El Shagah was warmed to this one, but he was just and very merciful. So he spake only to Kudok, his chamberlain, saying, "Give her freedom this night," and he looked no more on the dancers, but retired in solitude.

The Caliph rose with the sun flush of morning, and walked in his gardens. Sweet was the scent of the summer flowers, and sweet the odor of the damp earth that crushed to his footfall. The green hedges sparkled with fire-flashing dew-drops that shone as jewels till caught by the rays of warm daylight and drawn upward, mistily. All was loveliness and peace, and the birds sang with a million tongues.

But lo! there came the voice of one crying and moaning; and, crouched beneath the shelter of a rhododendron, the Caliph saw the slave to whom he had granted freedom. And he called to her: "Why weepest thou? Art thou not free?" and she answered: "I have been free—and hungry, the long night through—and it is cold and dark."

"Hadst thou no home?" cried El Shagah, "that thou didst plead for liberty?"

"Nay," she said, "when thou boughtest me for a piece of silver, my people went afar, I know not where—nor care."

"Not one, but fifty pieces, was thy price, and that in gold," said the Caliph, "and the sum was unworthy of thy beauty; yet I gave thee freedom, that thou mightst find thy lover who awaits thee."

"None wait for me," she sighed. "I am all alone."

"Look," he said, "the city is thronged with worthy men who would delight in thy loveliness. Thou art free. Go forth and win to thyself home, love and happiness."

"Alas!" she murmured, "I have been a slave, and the mark of my fetters still clings. See?" and she thrust forth an arm of snow, "the bruises on my wrist?"

"Nay, but," said El Shagah, taking the tiny hand in his and gently touching the faint red bars that lay blushing across the white skin, "these are but the marks of golden bracelets that I gave ye for adornment; were they hard to wear?"

"Bracelets thou gavest me," she retorted, "they were gyves and bonds of livery. Wears not Alureh the same, and Saka, and the other slaves? Who put them on my arms? 'Twas Kudok. You saw them not, nor admired, nor—but I am free; let me go."

Then the Caliph laughed softly and said: "Free no longer; thou shalt be a slave again and wear my fetters," and, plucking a tall lily, he knotted the stem about and about her wrist.

"Come," he said, and she walked with him, and wept not.

The greatest freedom is that of choosing thy bonds.

* * *

The young person who carries a rhyming dictionary in his vest pocket has been abusing me for dwelling too long on the Middle Ages. I am inclined to doubt the fertility of the Twentieth Century as a field for romance, but he insists that 1902 is just as good a date as any that ever happened, and more to the point.

In proof of which (I don't see that it has anything to do with the question) he sends me

THE PROSPECTOR'S GRAIL.

Thro' tangled mazes of a wood unknown,
Where visions rioted, and where supreme
My mocking Princess graced her hidden throne,
I heard and followed voices in a dream.

A distant song—a murmur on the breeze,
A laugh, a cry of joy, a wail of pain,
Drowned in the rustle of the swaying trees,
My anguished ear but grasp'd to lose again.

Where the pillar'd aisles of pine
Flung their dome across the sky;
Where the fragrant currant vine,
Swings the censer shoulder high.
Where the crosier'd bracken bent
O'er the windings of my way,
Massed in sweet entanglement,
Touching one with holy spray,
Where the hemlock and the yew
Formed a living chancel screen;
Where beneath each arbor'd pew
Mosses spread their carpet green;
Where the cedar's drooping bough
Caught and meshed the eager light,
In fulfilment of my vow,
Wandered I from dawn to night.

O'er trails untracked by foot of man save mine
I reckless rambled far in mundane mood,
Nor saw nor heeded yet, the form divine
That strode beside me in my solitude.

Blind for a day, I thought the way a waste,
A wilderness that checked me in my search,
Till evening fell and soothed my foolish haste,
And lo! I lingered as in holy church.

When the portals of the day
Closed upon the ruddy west,
When at last the noisy jay
Sought the silence of a nest;
When the chiding squirrel fled
To his sacred hollow tree,
And the darkness overhead
Close and closer crept to me;
When the stillness of the night
Heard alone the mournful owl
Or the swift vibrating flight
Of belated waterfowl.
By the homeside of my fire
Came a message to my ear:
"Seekest thou thy heart's desire?"
"Hurry not, for peace is here."

"CHEAP MEALS."

Zoological Curios Found in Berlin Restaurants.

From London Leader.

According to our Berlin correspondent, Berlin restaurants are noted for the cheapness of the meals supplied in them, but few people imagined by what means the landlords were able to sell their savory dinners at so low a price. A series of peculiar incidents which have recently come under the notice of the police throw some light on this dark point.

A man was recently enjoying a dinner of calf's head in a Berlin restaurant, when something about the shape of the bones attracted his attention. When the waiter was not looking he secreted them under his coat and took them straight to the office of the Society for the Protection of Animals. A veterinary surgeon there saw at once that the "calf's head" had once formed part of the body of a St. Bernard dog. The police were at once informed.

On another occasion a man picked out roast hare from the menu of a Berlin restaurant and ordered a portion. The leg which the waiter brought him seemed to him to look suspicious, and it also found its way to the office of the above-named society. Here it was easily ascertained that the leg had never belonged to a hare, and the police are endeavoring, by comparing it with the legbones of cats, dogs, etc., to find out from what animal it really originated.

On the same day a woman bought at a Berlin butcher's a pound of meat for stewing. As there seemed to be something strange about it, she took it to the police veterinary surgeon, who proved it to be horseflesh.

One day last week the body of an animal, ready skinned and prepared for cooking, was found in a compartment of the Berlin circular railway. The veterinary surgeon pronounced it to be the body of a terrier.

The Textile Council has sent to the mill agents of Lowell, Mass., a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages, to take effect on April 1.

MODERN FABLES

By George Ade. Copyright 1901, by Robert Howard Russell.

ONE Morning an energetic little Man who had about a Ton of Work piled up on his Desk came down Town with a Hop, Skip and Jump, determined to clean up the whole Lay-Out before Nightfall.

He had taken eight hours of Slumber and a cold Souse in the Porcelain. After Breakfast he came out into the Spring Sunshine, feeling as fit as a Fiddle and as snippy as a young Colt.

"Me to the Office to get that Stack off Letters off my Mind," said the Hopeful Citizen.

When he dashed into the Office he carried 220 pounds of Steam and was keen for the Attack.

A tall man with tan Whiskers arose from behind the roll-top Desk and greeted him.

"How are you feeling this Morning?" asked the Stranger.

"Swell and Sassy," was the reply.

"And yet, to-morrow you may join the Appendicitis Colony, and day after to-morrow you may lie in the darkened Front Room with Floral Offerings on all sides," said the Stranger. "What you want is one of our non-reversible, twenty-year pneumatic Policies with the Reserve Fund Clause. Kindly glance at this Chart. Suppose you take the reactionable Endowment with the special Proviso permitting the accumulation of both Premium and Interest. On a $10,000 Policy for 20 Years you make $8,800 clear, whether you live or die, while the Company loses $3,867.44, as you can see for yourself."

"This is my——" began the man.

"Or, you may prefer the automatic tontine Policy with ball-bearings," continued the Death Angel. "In this case the entire Residue goes into the Sinking Fund and draws Compound Interest. This is made possible under our new System of reducing Operating Expenses to a Minimum and putting the Executive Department into the Hands of well-known Financiers who do not seek Pecuniary Reward, but are actuated by a Philanthropic Desire to do good to all Persons living west of the Alleghenies."

"That will be about all from you," said the Man. "Mosey! Duck! Up an Alley!"

"Then you don't care what becomes of your family?" asked the Stranger, in a horrified Tone.

"My Relatives are collecting all of their Money in Advance," said the Man. "If they are not worrying over the Future, I don't see why you should lose any Sleep."

So the Solicitor went out and told everyone along the Street that the Man lacked Foresight.

At 9:30 o'clock the industrious little Man picked up letter No. 1 and said to the Blonde Stenographer, "Dear Sir."

At that moment the Head of the Credit Department hit him on the Back and said he had a Good One. It was all about little Frankie, the Only Child, the Phenom, the 40-pound Prodigy.

In every large Establishment there is a gurgling Parent who comes down in the Morning with a Story concerning the incipient Dope out at their House. It seems that little Frankie had been fold something at Sunday School and he asked his Mother about it, and she told him so-and-so, whereupon the Infant Joker arose to the Emergency and said: and then you get it, and anyone who doesn't laugh is lacking in a Finer Appreciation of Child Nature. The Busy Man listened to Frankie's Latest and asked, "What's the Rest of it?"

So the Parent remarked to several People that day that the Man was sinking into a crabbed Old Age.

At 10 a. m. the Man repeated, "Dear Sir," and a Voice came to him, remarking on the Beauty of the Weather. A Person who might have been Professor of Bee Culture in the Pike County Agricultural Seminary, so far as make-up was concerned, took the Man by the Hand and informed him that he (the Man) was a Prominent Citizen, and, that being the case, he would be given a Reduction on the half-morocco Edition. While doing his 150 Words a Minute he worked a Kellar Trick and produced a large Prospectus from under his Coat. Before the Busy Man could grab a Spindle and defend himself, he was looking at a half-tone Photo of Aristotle and listening to all the different Reasons why the Work should be in every Gentleman's Library. Then the Agent whispered the Inside Price to him so that the Stenographer would not hear, and began to fill out a Blank. The Man summoned all his Strength and made a Buck.

"I don't read Books," he said. "I am an Intellectual Nit. Clear out!"

So the Agent gave him a couple of pitying Looks and departed, meeting in the Doorway a pop-eyed Person with his Hat on the Back of his Head and a Roll of Blue Prints under his Arm. The Man looked up and moaned. He recognized his Visitor as a most dangerous Monomaniac—the one who is building a House and wants to show the Plans.

"I've got everything figured out," he began, "except that we can't get from the Dining Room to the Library without going through the Laundry, and there's no Flue connecting with the Kitchen. What do you think I'd better do?"

"I think you ought to live at a Hotel," was the Reply.

The Monomaniac went Home and told his Wife that he had been insulted.

At 11:30 came a Committee of Ladies soliciting Funds for the Home for the Friendless.

"Those who are Friendless don't know their own Luck," said the Busy Man, whereupon the Ladies went outside and agreed that he was a Brute.

At Noon he went out and lunched on Bromo Seltzer.

When he rushed back to tackle his Correspondence he was met by a large Body of Walking Delegates, who told him that he had employed a non-union Man to paint his Barn, and that he was a Candidate for the Boycott. He put in an Hour squaring himself, and then he turned to the Stenographer.

"How far have we got?" he asked.

"Dear Sir," was the Reply.

Just then he got the Last Straw—a Bewildered Rufus with a Letter of Introduction. That took 40 Minutes. When Rufe walked out, the Busy Man fell with his Face among the unanswered Letters.

"Call a Cab," he said.

"The 'Phone is out of order," was the Reply.

"Ring for a Messenger," he said.

She pulled the Buzzer, and in 20 Minutes there slowly entered a Boy from the Telegraph Office.

The Man let out a low Howl like that of a Prairie Wolf, and ran from the Office. When he arrived at Home he threw his Hat at the Rack and then made the Children back into the Corner and keep quiet. His Wife told around that Henry was Working too hard.

Moral: Work is a Soap, but the Intermissions do up the Nervous System.

Verses Grave and Gay.

LAMENT OF THE GRIZZLY.

(Portland Oregonian).

In a dark and dismal lair sat an aged grizzly bear
With a moribund expression on his face,
And in language strenuous he expatiated thus
To three adolescent members of his race:

"I was something of a dub as a raw, unworldly cub,
And I thought that I'd become an 'also ran,'
If I did not recollect to expand my intellect
And exist upon the Seton-Thompson plan.
So I boned up on the lore of the bears who went before,
Heard the sermons in the stones and running brooks,
Studied botany and Greek (that which Arktos used to speak)
Till I talked like one of Seton-Thompson's books.

"Subsequently I began on the abstruse subject, 'man,'
Learned to spot his habitation miles away,
Knew a hunter from New York as a shot was on the pork:
I could camp around his wickiup all day.
But when Brother Injun came to the mountains after game
And with reference especially to me,
I was always to be found very distant from the ground,
In the dense and grateful shade of some tall tree.

"I sought out the sulphur springs, found the roots and other things
That were good for grip, neuritis and the gout;
Learned with certainty to know by the footprints in the snow
The religion of the hunters who were out.
Something in me would reveal the proximity of steel,
I could always find and spring a lurking trap,
And so much I came to learn that a fund of brains to burn
I had always handy by me and on tap.

"But as I to bearhood grew and meandered forth to woo,
All the lady bears, I found, fought shy of me.
'Don't come 'round us,' they would say, 'with that educated way.'
And they'd promptly vanish up the nearest tree,
'For omniscience we don't care; what we want is just a bear.'
Would come floating from the branches far above.
'You distinctly will not do, for you don't know how to woo;
You should study less of Greek and more of love.'

"Then, alas, it chanced one day as I journeyed on the way
To the huckleberry pasture from my lair,
That I met my foe to face in a lone, secluded place,
With a hooking ignoramus of a bear.
Though I knew far more than he of man, Greek and botany,
And could not by traps or firearms be eluded,
He could beat me out of sight in a common vulgar fight
And he left me with my wisdom, badly licked.

"So you bears who yet have youth, learn from me this simple truth:
Do not let this Seton-Thompson turn your head,
Let it be your only care to be just a common bear,
Or you'll turn up some fine morning good and dead."

A SUMMER INVOCATION.

(Atlanta Constitution).

Oh, light your living fires,
Great Sun, and let her roll!
We've spent the dreary winter
In freezing limb and soul!
And growling here,
And howling there
Have prayed for brimstone and hot air!

Shine out, and lure the summer
From many a dim retreat;
Let slip the rolling thunder,
And boil the rains that beat;
For, growling here
And growling there,
We prayed for summer everywhere!

And then, when summer strikes us,
Her fiercest flames unrolled,
Just hear us howling, growling
And crying out for cold!
And, winter gray,
Or flowery May,
We'll growl our way to Judgment Day!

HAIL GENTLE SPRING.

The Queen stands at the gate,
The Queen of Spring,
And seems to hesitate
To come and bring
Her birds and flowers and bees
For Winter's breath
Yet lingers and may freeze
Her pets to death.
But soon her smile so warm
Will melt the frost,
Her motherly alarm
Be from her tossed;
She'll deck the lawns and trees
With living green,
Breathe balm into the breeze,
The gracious queen.

She'll bring us hats of straw
And circus socks,
And place within our paw
The beer that bocks.
These, and a thousand more
Rich blessings she
Will lay beside our door
With hands most free.
Hence, as a mighty throng,
We'll rise and sing
That grand old welcome song:
"Hail, Gentle Spring!"

Martell's Three Star Brandy is the favorite.

Sin of Book-Borrowing.

By Ian McLaren. Copyright by D. T. Pierce.

AS I wish to make a serious plea with those innumerable, tax-paying, church-going, and highly respectable people who will, at any cost of waiting and humiliation, borrow a book, even a book of permanent value, instead of buying it, and as such people are accustomed to have their sins dealt with under heads, let me point out four reasons why a self-respecting person, who has a few shillings to spare and interest enough to read a book, should buy a book instead of borrowing. And the first is that he may not sin against its owner, for if anyone lends a book, even to his dearest friend, and a person of the highest character, there is a large risk that he will never see it again. People always return an umbrella which has been lent them on a wet day, and very often at least they repay money which they have asked for in a strait, but it is a high degree of virtue when they bring back your books. Books do not seem to be property unless you happen to have bought them, or they are lying in a bookseller's shop. If they belong to your neighbor they seem in some mysterious way to be the capital of the commonwealth, and if they drift from his possession to yours, there is no necessity they should be sent back. The sight of the man's hat, or his coat, to say nothing of his purse, in your room would make you miserable, and if you used them would suggest the police. But a book! Well, it slipped in among your own, and the housemaid, possessed by the spirit of tidiness, finally arranged it in an obscure place on your shelves or in your bookcase, or you liked it so much that it grew familiar to you, and you began to wonder whether it had not been your own all the time; or there was no name on the book—some people hating to have their books like dogs with a collar—and so you didn't know where to restore it. If the owner be a very business-like and straightforward person, he will remember that he lent the book to you—there are persons who are said to keep the names and addresses of all borrowers, but in the course of a varied life I have never met one. The chances, however, are that although the owner will miss his book, he will not be sure who has got it, or if he is he may not have the courage to demand it. It is many years ago since an eminent man, an ecclesiastical leader and Doctor of Divinity, and one who spoke to me plainly concerning my numerable faults, borrowed a copy of our chief woman poet in four volumes, that condescending from great affairs he might cast a careless eye over her work on a railway journey, and the book was to be returned to me within a moderate season. Perhaps it was not wonderful that amidst great affairs he should forget the debt to an obscure person, but I missed my book, and, sitting in the great man's study, entered into the mind of Naboth, when I saw my lamb amid the flock of sheep round his room. There was not in me courage enough to remind him of the loan, and so I fell on the weak expedient of bringing the conversation round to that particular poet, and asking if one ought to study her. It pleased me much to hear the great man commend her work, and to express his surprise that I had not a copy. He gave me some little advice on the formation of a library, and all the time my eyes turned to the book which had left me forever, and I saw a new way of forming a library. There is no plan of insuring the return of a book after it has passed into some peoples' hands, except stamping every hundredth page, as they do in circulating libraries, with your name and address, and after you have done that you would be quite willing that the borrower should keep the book forever.

And another reason against borrowing books is that one may not sin, for I am now speaking to a woman, against her own family. Careful house mothers congratulate themselves upon two virtues; one is that they save money by borrowing instead of buying books, and the other is that they take every means to protect their families from infection. Do they understand that the one virtue absolutely neutralizes the other? This good woman will not enter the door of a house where there is the mildest infectious disease; she will cross the street if she sees a lady approaching whose children had chicken-pox a month ago; she will be furious at anyone who calls from a home where a child has whooping-cough; and she does not like the idea of a clergyman visiting her after being in a house where there is typhoid fever, lest he should bring it on his coat-tails. So nervous, so careful, so devoted is the good mother. But instead of buying a nice clean, wholesome, harmless book for the reading of her family, she will wait six weeks till her turn comes for the same book at a circulating library, and it does not matter how dirty it may be, she will give it cheerfully to her boy to read, or will read it herself with gusto. Does the excellent and economical woman not know that the book is very likely a pest-house of disease, simply jumping with chicken-pox, measles, scarlet fever and other horrors? Let me assure my friend that an author is deeply concerned when he thinks that the book which he intended to be a help to human life has become a source of sanitary danger. The author is told by his scientific friends that microbes are everywhere, and he is haunted with the thought that his innocent book may be simply plastered with the germs of disease. He would therefore take this opportunity of respectfully suggesting to every mother who is in the custom of borrowing books, that his particular book, before it be read, should be placed in a bath of carbolic acid—the leaves being opened so that the disinfectant may reach every page, and then that it be dried at the fire, and after that the book be given freely for reading to the members of the family. This advice I offer through a spirit of philanthropy, but with considerable diffidence ever since a lady said to me lately, "would not this make the book very disagreeable and unpleasant to read?" and I was obliged to confess that it would. And when she said that "it might be better in those circumstances to buy a copy for oneself," I felt that if the sense of humor in a woman is not so fully developed as in a man, this lady was able at least to arrive at a reasonable conclusion. Would it not be cheaper—this is my point—and safer to spend more money at the bookseller's than at the chemist's, and to take as much care that disease should not come into the house through dirty books as a lady takes to avoid infected persons?

Book-borrowing is also a sin against a struggling and deserving class of toilers. I refer, although with much diffidence, to authors. Everyone who knows anything about writing men is aware that with few exceptions they live on the border-land of poverty, but it is the rooted conviction of a credulous public that they are rolling in riches. If an author's novel is in the tenth thousand, an intelligent public makes a rapid calculation, multiplying ten thousand shillings by six, and reducing shillings to pounds, and finally assigning him the entire nominal value of his book, without allowing anything to the printer, publisher, paper-maker, bookbinder or any other person in the production of the book, and also crediting the author with the eighteen pence discount which the public has refused to pay. Some day the millennium for authors may come, when all the other partners will do their work for nothing, and the public will insist on paying the full six shillings as a tribute of respect, but the day has not yet broken, and the night at present is dark. Perhaps the public is deceived by the remarkable pictures which are drawn by interviewers, who by a convention of their craft when they visit an author, describe his four-room cottage as a gentleman's country place, and the pony which brought the man from London to the house as a pair of spanking thoroughbreds, and the modest chop and rice-pudding, which is all the author could offer, as a Lord Mayor's feast, with French names for the dishes. It is simply the custom of the trade, but when one of its masters will finally suggest that he could hardly induce the author to speak about books at all, because he—that is, the author—was so taken up with his stables, and his hounds, and his shooting, and his orchids, one must make some excuse for a trustful public. As a matter of fact, and always excepting two or three men, the author hardly knows how to make both ends met, and if a lady only knew how much depended on a book being bought and not loaned, their tender and benevolent hearts would never allow them to borrow again. Buying instead of borrowing for one month might mean butcher's meat in a poor novelist's house for a week, and surely the sight of his hungry children may well rise before the Christian imagination. This is, however, a side of book-buying so personal and so affecting, that his feelings do not allow the writer to dwell upon it at greater length.

And I am moved to point out, as the preachers say finally, which in their case usually means half way through, that borrowing is likely to end in sin against the books themselves. Can you conceive the feeling of a book which does not belong to the "submerged tenth," but has lived in respectable circumstances, when it finds itself in certain thoughtless and uncivilized hands? The hands of those who borrow and will not buy. Can that book expect, I will not say courtesy, can it expect even decency from such people? They have no idea of the respect due to a book for the consideration which it deserves. If it be not cut up they will perform this most delicate operation with anything—a steel knife, a railway ticket, or on emergency their own fingers. They will mark the place where they stopped reading by turning down half a dozen leaves, or by pressing the open book face down against the table; they will make insane notes on the margin, and in extreme cases will even extra-illustrate the book. They will use the book as a fire-screen to keep the heat from their faces, or as a pillow on which to sleep, or a pedestal on which to stand a flower-pot, or as a block of wood to keep a door open. Any place and any use is good enough for a book when it is sold into slavery among the barbarians. It is indeed one of the last acts of trust you can put in a person to lend him a well-printed and well-bound book. There are not many worthy of such a confidence, and it is a question whether any bookman should ever allow his fine editions to go out, or whether any other bookman should ever wish to have the responsibility of their charge. It is a pleasant sight, when it does happen, to see the care with which the one book-lover will receive the cherished volume from the other, as if it were the charge of a child which he was taking. And the anxiety with which he will wrap up the calf or morocco that neither rain nor dust may touch it, and the vigilance with which he will watch over it in his own study, and then the flush of gratitude with which, at the end of the appointed time—for a period will be fixed for the visit of this child—he will restore it to its parent, and proudly demand a full quittance because he has brought it back without spot or wrinkle or any such thing.

BILL WAS THERE.

(Hartford Times).

Bill was just a common sort,
Never dreamed of wealth nor fame;
Plodded on and didn't try
Schemes to set the world aflame,
Kept a-going all the time,
Busy here and everywhere;
When a task turned up to do,
Bill was there!

Didn't congregate around
Evenings at old Perkins' store;
Where the other boys would tell
All they ever did—and more.
He just rose at morning light,
Weather stormy, weather fair;
Always work on hand to do,
Bill was there!

Never heard him whine around
'Cause things didn't go just so;
In the joy he whistled loud,
In the pain he whistled low,.
Took things as they came,
Smiling if 'twas joy or care.
Never faltered; when things came
Bill was there!

Such a man as Bill drops out
And the world goes just the same;
Doesn't hear Death speak the word
When he calls him by the name.
Just the common, plodding sort—
Bill has certain gone to where
They'll remember how and when
Bill was there!

"QUERIES."

(The Academy).

A bred and born philologist is what I claim to be,
But find that there are many things that greatly puzzle me.
For instance, take a cricket ball; you buy it—then it's bought,
But if you take and shy it, is it right to say it's short?
A drummer is a man, we know, who has to do with drums,
But I never met a plumber yet who had to do with plums.
A cheerful man who sells you hats would be a cheerful hatter;
But is a serious man who sells you mats "a serious matter"?

You take your girl to Yarmouth, then you are a pair of trippers;
If you slipped with her while skating, would you be a pair of slippers?
If it freezes when it's frosty, is it squosty when you squeeze?
Would you have to buy a biograph to write biographies?
A man is called a baker when to earn his bread he bakes;
But do we call a Quaker by that name because he quakes?
But if you are a dealer, why, of course, you have to deal.
But you may be a peeler, though you never have to peel.

A man who brews, as everybody knows, is called a brewer;
But if your landlord sues you, would you say he is a sewer?
A girl will change the color of her hair upon her head.
It's strange; but, still, you'll find that though she died, she isn't dead.
Would a pious man who fried a kipper be a holy friar?
A timid man who lies in bed—is he "a fearful liar"?
If with mud you find you're spattered from a passing horse's hoof,
And you use a bad expletive, would that be "a muddled oaf"?

—W. Stanford.

A SONG OF CHEERFULNESS.

Let us be cheerful! What is the good of sighing?
(O lordy! Thursday next the rent comes due).
What is to be gained by all our coward crying?
(O dear! O dear! And coal is needed too.)

Let us look up! The sun is brightly shining,
(I feel that latest sketch is sure to miss.)
So let us leave our grieving and repining.
(Did ever mortal have such luck as this?)

Let us be cheerful! Nature smiles around us.
(I cannot seem to make these poems go).
Remember all the blessings that have found us,
(I wonder why misfortune haunts me so.)

The world is genial after all and kindly.
(Here comes an old curmudgeon to collect.)
So let us trust it cheerfully and blindly.
(Here! Where's my change? That's better: that's correct.)

Let us be cheerful. Facing what's before us,
(I hope that other man won't call today).
Tuning our souls to nature's hopeful chorus
(If this keeps on I'll have to move away.)

Observe the birds, how cheerfully they twitter.
(Oh what a dreary grind this grows to be!)
They do not make their brief existence bitter.
(Even my postage stamps are out, I see.)

Let us be cheerful! We, the poet-hearted,
(I can't scare up a cent for Sadie's hat.)
Let sordid care be from our spirits parted.
(How can I have the cheek to tell her that?)

A mind at ease, a soul in perfect quiet—
(Great Caesar! I must chuck it. I can't stay.
With every nerve and fibre in a riot,
To write a song of cheerfulness today!)

—New York Sun.

ENVOY.

The Shepherd to His Flock.

The sun is warm upon the ridges now:
The way was rough and steep;
I'll seek the shelter of a leafy bow
And watch my grazing sheep.
The smoke is rising from the valley there,
The hum of wheels and trade;
The stress of life is in the whirling air
When I pine in the shade.
Where work is fierce amid the striving throng
And music's voice is mute,
Some one may catch the echo of a song,
The faint note of a lute.

MORMONS IN CANADA.

They Settle Down Into Good Citizens of the Dominion.

From Montreal Gazette.

Mr. George H. Garden, of the engineering department of the Alberta Railway & Coal Company, passed through the city on Saturday, en route to St. John, N. B. While here he talked of the so-called Mormon invasion of Southern Alberta. Mr. Knight, a prominent resident of Utah, having purchased 30,000 acres of land from the Canadian Northwest Irrigation Company, of Lethbridge, is now founding the town of Raymond, which is the name of one of his sons. Quite a number of these people are already at Stirling, Magrath and other points on the irrigated belt, while 1,000 are expected soon to join those who reached the new town before Mr. Garden's departure.

The new settlement is 27 miles from Lethbridge on the St. Mary's Railway, which runs from Stirling through the irrigated belt about 30 miles, and which will probably be extended 20 miles further to the United States boundary line. Mr. Garden said the company receives as high as $13 an acre for the irrigated land and $3 for the non-irrigated, as there is very little of the homestead land left. The first stake of Zion, as the Mormon location is called, was pitched at Cardston, where there are now 1,500 people, while Stirling and Magrath have each a population of 500. An excellent hotel and twelve houses have already been built at Raymond, although the townsite was only surveyed last fall, and fifty new settlers reached there a few days ago.

There is nothing to indicate, Mr. Garden added, that these people practice polygamy, and they are very industrious settlers. The new-comers from Utah are composed of Scotch, English, Germans, Swedes and Norwegians, and they settle down at once to Canadian citizenship. They seem delighted with their new homes, and some of their delegates, who had come to look over the land, took the trouble to inform the authorities that the half had not been told of the soil and climate of Canada. Mr. Knight is to have a beet-root sugar factory at Raymond, receiving his raw material from all around the country. Mr. Garden says, in fact, that the beets raised there are of a similar quality and contain a much greater percentage of sugar than the product of Utah.

Considerable wheat-raising and mixed farming is also carried on, and the Mormon Bishop Brandley, of Stirling—and each community has its own bishop—announced the other day that they had raised 30,000 bushels of wheat, had plenty to eat and to wear, that there was no poverty among them, and that all were delighted with their Canadian homes. Sheep-raising will also be carried on, Mr. Knight having wintered 30,000, and although there was no shelter, they came through in first-class condition. There has not been, he added, half a dozen days all winter when it was below zero, and prairie fires have already been seen in the neighborhood. The reserve of the Blood Indians is also quite near at hand, extending for over twenty miles, with a width of from four to five miles, but Mr. Garden does not think these wards of the Dominion will ever amount to much as workers. A good many of them still wear blankets and paint themselves as of old.

Mr. Garden also spoke of the excellence of the schools in that district, and said the Mormons employed gentile teachers in many schools. He presumed, however, that when their different communities became quite populous they would have teachers of their own particular faith.

It has become a painful truism that the Scotch and Irish refuse to mix. A tourist has come back from England with the report of an incident which he insists took place in his hearing at an open air political meeting in Carlisle. A Scotchman had made various boastful references to the part his own countrymen had played in a recent military victory. The general idea was that his people had saved the nation. This was too much for a certain Irish patriot, who rose from his seat on the platform, and asserted with some heat, "As brave a heart beats under the waistcoat of the Irishman as under the Scotchman's kilt."—New York Tribune.

THE WORLD OF LABOR.

MISCELLANEOUS SIFTINGS AND COMMENTS.

T. H. Twigg

DIMES AND DOLLARS.

DIMES and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes,
If a man's down, give him a thrust,
Trample the beggar under the dust,
Presumptuous poverty! 'tis quite appalling!
Knock him over, then kick him for falling;
But if he is up lift him higher,
Your soul's for sale and he's the buyer.
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but honest man,
Who tried to live on the Christian plan;
Poor he is and poor must be,
A despised and hated thing is he.
At home he meets a starving wife,
Abroad he leads a leper's life.
They struggle against most fearful odds
Who will not bow to the nation's gods.
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

I know a poor but honest youth,
Who built his love on a maiden's truth.
But a wooer cometh whose claims are these
Which a brainless girl is sure to please.
A hollow heart and an empty head,
A face well tinged with the brandy's red.
A mind well trained in villany's school;
But cash, sweet cash—you know the rule—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

Then get ye wealth, no matter how—
No questions are asked the rich I trow.
Steal by night, steal by day!
But do it in a legal way.
Join the Church and ne'er forsake her,
Learn to cant and insult your Maker.
Be hypocrite, liar, knave, or fool,
But don't be poor. Remember the rule—
Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
An empty pocket's the worst of crimes.

WORLD'S A-GOIN' RIGHT.

Some people are a-growlin', an' a-howlin' day an' night,
An' a rantin' and' a-railin', cause the world ain't goin' right,
They are weepin' o'er its sorrows, an' they keep its woes in view,
An' they never note the sweetness o' the roses' drippin' dew.

Some people in their frettin' are forgettin' blessings rare,
They fail to breathe the fragrance that is floatin' on the air;
They keep the thorn an' thistle an' the nettles aye in view,
They pass the blushin' roses in their haste to pluck the rue.

This world may have its failin's, but there's good enough for all,
An' we may choose the sweetness or bitterness an' gall,
An' if we seek the shadows, an' if we shun the light,
'Tis we, an' not the world, friends, that ain't a-goin' right.

—Los Angeles Herald.

Meetings in Labor Hall this week:

Boilermakers	Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Painters	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Tailors	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Shipwrights	Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Stonecutters	Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pressmen	Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Machinists	Tuesday, 7:30 p.m.
Moulders	Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Barbers	Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Teamsters	Friday, 7:30 p.m.

In reply to resolutions passed by the Trades and Labor council with regard to two bills before the Legislature, Hon. Col. Prior replied:

Victoria, March 21, 1902.

T. Masters, Esq., Recording Secretary, Victoria Trades and Labor Council, City.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., enclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by the Victoria Trades and Labor Council on the 19th inst., in regard to the "Workmens' Compensation Act," and the "Trades Union Protection Act."

In reply I beg to state that the same shall have my attention and consideration.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
EDW. GAWLER PRIOR,
Minister of Mines.

Mr. McPhillips replied:

Victoria, March 22nd, 1902.

T. Masters, Esq., Recording Secretary of the Trades and Labor Council, Victoria, B. C.

Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of the letter signed by Mr. D. L. Kelly, the president, and yourself, the recording secretary of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council, dealing with the two Acts, shortly to come before the Legislature viz: Workmens' Compensation Act and Trades Unions Protection Act. These Acts will have my most careful and favorable consideration.

The Workmens' Compensation Act, as it exists in England, is a very proper measure, and it will have my hearty support; and, I think that I will be able, also, to give my support to the Trades Unions Protection Act. It is an Act that will be new in its features as it will, in effect, declare the law to be different from that which has been decided in the House of Lords in England on July 22nd, 1901, in the case of the Taff Vale Railway company, and the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. There, it was held that a trade union registered under the Trade Union Act, 1871 and 1876, might be sued in its registered name. This was a decision reversing the Court of Appeal.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. McPHILLIPS.

The Victoria Trades Council decided at their last meeting to send a delegate to the labor convention to be held at Kamloops on the 14th instant. Vancouver Trades Council will be represented, also the Nanaimo Trades and Labor Council. The Nanaimo Miners' Union claim that they are prevented from doing likewise by reason of regulations prohibiting their taking part in politics. This is a strange plea indeed from the miners, for have they not endorsed Ralph Smith and elected him to the Commons, and J. H. Hawthornthwaite to the Legislature

The objects of the convention are: (1) To unite and harmonize all labor organizations and reform bodies in the province together for purposes of political action; (2) to adopt a platform and promulgate a policy for the guidance of organized labor and other reform bodies in future political campaigns; (3) to do any or all other things which in the judgment of the convention will in any way protect or promote the interests of those represented.

The Kamloops Labor convention will prove a means to ascertain to what extent the desire for independent political action on the part of the labor unions of the province is shared. Heretofore movements of this kind have been confined to localities, and policies and platforms drafted that would not suit or be acceptable to other sections of the province. In the interior country conditions are more favorable to labor unions going into politics than they are on the Coast. Here we find the majority of trade unionists identified with one or other of the old line parties, and so far any attempt to wean them has proved ineffective. In the interior, where the vast majority of unionists are engaged in one industry, the work of educating the miners to take a united stand in politics has met with considerable success. It is said that at the next general election they will return not less than five members. The prospects on the Coast are not so bright; still, there exists a feeling that encouragement and assistance should be extended to the unionists of the interior, hence the sending of a representative from Victoria to the convention.

John Burke takes the place of A. Rudge as representative of the Stonecutters' Union at the Trades Council. Mr. Rudge has left the city.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are working toward the defeat of Mr. Puttee's compulsory arbitration bill, lately introduced into the federal House. Through Mr. Charlton, amendments to the Alien Labor Act, suggested by the same association, have been offered. If these amendments are passed, the act will go from bad to worse.

In Denver six different unions are on strike for the eight-hour work-day.

The Deputy Minister of Labor is making a plea to trade unionists to subscribe for the Labor Gazette. It is not creditable to labor unionists that this should be necessary. The government established the Labor Gazette at their request, yet not one unionist in two hundred subscribes for it. The price is 20 cents a year.

In New South Wales the labor party has drawn the line tightly. No member is allowed to accept a seat in the cabinet unless five, or a majority, can step in. Recently three portfolios were offered the laborites, but they refused to accept. Most of the labor papers now advocate straight socialism.

Mrs. John Logg and children left Friday for Los Angeles, to join Mr. Logg, who, having secured a lucrative position in California, has decided not to return to Victoria. Before leaving, Mrs. Logg was asked to carry with her a testimonial, in the way of a well-filled purse, to her husband as a token of appreciation of his services to the labor movement in Victoria.

During the arbitration proceedings held last autumn, a manufacturer of pottery was asked by Lord James of Hereford whether the health of his employees would weigh in the scale against his commercial interests. He answered that the duty of protecting the workpeople lay with the state. This is significant of the present phase of industrial morality. A century ago the devil or providence would have been saddled with the responsibility. To-day the state must bear the burden. Another hundred years, perhaps, and it may be voluntarily assumed by the manufacturer, though to dream of this in view of the present relation between capital and labor requires an obstinate faith. Meanwhile the state plays its part half-heartedly, hesitatingly, goaded by public opinion, puzzled by a variety of difficulties, material or economical. Public opinion again is stimulated by those who voluntarily assume the role of agitators and suffer reproach as officious meddlers, ignorant fanatics, sentimental philanthropists. By such cumbrous machinery are reforms gradually effected.—Pilot.

The various unions affiliated with the Building Trades council of Toronto, have endorsed a scheme of strike insurance. The money raised will be devoted entirely to provide money for labor unions in case of a lockout or strike. Each member, according to the prospectus, will be taxed $1 a year, and will in the case of trouble receive $10 a week, that is, if the strike is sanctioned by the Executive of the National or International union, or by three-fourths of the local executive.

The fund will be controlled by a trust company. The Executive will be composed of one representative from each union in Toronto. In case of a strike or a lockout, where a union pays no strike pay for the first two weeks, it is intended that the strikers shall receive $10 per week or any fraction thereof. In the case where unions pay from the time the strike is inaugurated, the fund will also pay an additional $5 per week, which will net the striker $10 per week, or over, in many cases.

Leeds, England, has four lady blacksmiths, the daughters of a blacksmith, who has taught them the trade. Four other daughters left the business on their marriage. The girls work five hours a day, during which time they make several gross of hooks.

The Trenton, N. J., Coachmen's union has decided not to drive at Sunday funerals. In this meeting they have the support of all the undertakers but one, and his driver will be expelled from the union. The agitation against Sunday funerals has been going on for some time, and has the endorsement of the clergy.

The dockers at Rochelle, France, 700 in number, have struck for a $1 daily wage. They attempted to wreck the property of the Pacific Steam Navigation company, but, after a struggle, were driven off by gendarmes.

Senator Slater, of Albany, N. Y., discovered a number of typographical errors in his Employers' Liability Bill and intimated that he believed they had been made intentionally, for the purpose of preventing the passage of the bill.

The machinists of Chicago will make a formal demand on May 1 for a nine-hour day, and in such shops as hesitate to grant that demand immediate strikes will be ordered.

A good authority says that 70 per cent. of the employees of the shops controlled by the Cigar Trust are women and children, who work for very low wages.

The Miners' union of Ouray County, Col., has declared war on Chinese labor. The war is waged by means of a stringent boycott and freeze-out. No one is allowed to employ a Chinaman or to rent them houses, or sell or give them any article of food or drink. The railroads are pledged not to transport them into the county, and all white people who ignore the boycott on the Chinese are themselves boycotted, which has thus been made unanimous. The Six Companies, of San Francisco, to which the local Chinese pay tribute, has taken up the matter, and at their instance Minister Wu has made formal complaint to Secretary Hay.

The lockout of the brewery workmen of Cincinnati, Covington and Newport is ended. The workmen will be allowed to return without acting on the recognition of the engineers' contract, and all parties to the controversy abide by the decision of the American Federation of Labor. There were over 2,000 men out originally.

Coal mine owners of Colorado have adopted desperate measures to prevent the organization of the miners. Several hundred deputy sheriffs have been hired in the Southern coal fields to break up any union which the miners may try to organize, and the district organizer has been threatened with death if he should come into the district.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' International union has decided to hold a convention in Detroit in June.

The stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad have increased the pension fund of the road from $230,000 to $300,000.

In Albany, N. Y., the vegetable and fruit peddlers have formed a union and affiliated with the central federation of that city.

The trouble which has existed between New York Sun and Typographical Union No. 6 for so long a time has been settled.

The Iron and Steel Workers have called a convention at Wheeling, W. Va., April 5. The question of another strike will be considered.

The International Association of Machinists has saved 75,000 hours for its members during the last year by obtaining the nine-hour day.

A serious clash is threatened between the Team Drivers' union and the team owners, at Toledo, O., over the employment of non-union drivers.

The strike of painters in Pittsburg was settled by a compromise agreement. The rate will be 40 cents an hour, or $3.20 for an eight-hour day.

Union machinery moulders to the number of 500 of Cleveland are on strike to enforce their demand for a minimum wage scale of $3 per day. Eleven shops are idle.

Glasgow has decided to seek Parliamentary powers to borrow $3,750,000 to build houses for the poor. This sum will build 400 tenements of three stories, accommodating 3,600 families.

"Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for play,
Eight hours for rest,
Make a full day."

has been improved on by the following change:

"Eight hours for work,
Eight hours for play,
Eight hours for rest,
And eight dollars a day."

Seattle has a new labor paper, called the Building Trades' Council Bulletin.

The Carpenters' union of Portland now has a membership of 600, 300 of whom have joined since the first of February. The adoption of the card system is credited with this result.

The street railway syndicate which recently purchased all the San Francisco car lines, made the payment in a single check for $17,599,675.15, the largest ever drawn on the Pacific Coast.

Japanese are going into Honolulu at the rate of 1,000 a month.

The bill now before the British House of Commons, likewise a similar bill before the British Columbia Legislature, relating to Trade unions, aim at protecting unions against unauthorized acts of officers and members. There is no intention to free the perpetrators of illegal acts from personal responsibility. Comparisons have been made between corporations and trade unions, but there is little similarity. If a doctor is guilty of malpractice, it is the doctor the law proceeds against, not the Medical association: if a lawyer does wrong, it is the lawyer who is responsible, not the law society. Trade unions ought to be classed in the same category.

Dominion Deputy Minister of Labor King succeeded in settling the strike of the employees of Lippert & Co.'s furniture factory, Berlin, Ont.

The eight-hour day will be the great issue of the working people this spring. From here and there and everywhere comes the news that the mechanics of this and that industry are to demand an eight-hour work-day. An exchange gives these reasons why eight hours. Because:

Under the present long-hour day many are unemployed.

Labor-saving machinery has increased the producing capacity of workmen, who in justice should be afforded more leisure.

The eight-hour day would increase longevity of the workers.

It would give greater opportunity for social and educational development.

It would raise the standard of living, upon which business prosperity depends.

It would give men a chance to get acquainted with their families.

It would promote temperance by removing the desire for stimulants which comes from long hours of labor.

It would help the taxpayers by putting the tramp to work.

It would make better citizens by giving the citizen more time to understand his duties.

It would promote an independent spirit, which is lacking in over-worked people.

It would open up the road to every desirable social reform.

It would build up trades unions, and concentrated effort is the law of success in the militant world of industry.

MINES AND MINING

By H. MORTIMER LAMB

Among the more recent dividends paid by British Columbia mines are those of the North Star, which last week declared an eighth dividend of 1½ cents per share, and the Rambler-Cariboo, which has paid three dividends of 1 cent. per share already this year, or altogether about $138,000. The North Star has now paid in profits to its shareholders $373,000, and recently work which for a time was suspended at the mine has been resumed. Favorable reports continue to be received of the Rambler-Cariboo, another rich strike of 250-ounce ore having recently been reported to have been made at the 800-foot level. In reference to this mine, however, it is certainly worthy of remark that, now that the shares are quoted at a high price, shareholders and the public have no difficulty in securing full information regarding the progress being made; but previous to this none but insiders were allowed to know what was going on. The Ymir Mines, Limited, distributed a dividend in March, the total distribution being thus swelled to $280,000; and the Sunset, a syndicate-owned mine in the Slocan, paid its shareholders a second dividend of $6,000 the other day.

ATHABASCA RECONSTRUCTION.

According to a London despatch, all the negotiations for the re-organization of the Athabasca company have now been settled, and the English shareholders are only awaiting the arrival of the necessary documents from Canada to conclude the matter. Henceforth the company will be entirely under Canadian management, the headquarters being at Toronto. The new board will consist of Messrs. George Gillies, McKinnon, Pearson and P. E. Doolittle, all of Toronto. The English shareholders' sterling shares will be exchanged for 25-cent shares in the reconstructed company, which will be credited with 19 cents paid. The new company will acquire the Venus property, which adjoins the Athabasca, and the two properties will be worked together. On the Venus 18 months' supply of ore has been blocked out, which will be treated by the Athabasca plant. Mr. E. Nelson Fell, the late manager of the Athabasca, holds a very high opinion of the mine, and considers that with the introduction of further capital and the reduction of working expenses, the company should prove to be a dividend-payer. The unfortunate shareholders, however, at the best must lose very heavily on their original investment, as they are to receive 25-cent shares, 19 cents credited as paid, in exchange for their £1 holdings. Meanwhile the Nelson Miner announces that operations are to be resumed on a large scale on the Athabasca, recently reconstructed, at the end of June or the beginning of July. It is now conceded that in the Venus property the new company has ore reserves sufficient to run the ten-stamp mill to its fullest capacity and to provide sufficient funds for the development of the Athabasca claim.

WINDERMERE ORE SHIPMENTS.

A paper published in the Windermere district of East Kootenay estimates that ore shipments to date from the Paradise, Delphine, Red Line, Swansea, White Cat, Silver Belt, M. T. Fraction and Bunyan mines aggregate 2,385,141 pounds, which, considering present costs and difficulties of transport, is by no means an unsatisfactory showing. The ore sent out for treatment is of a generally high-grade character, that from the Delphine, for example, having a total value per ton in silver, lead and copper of from $74.82 to as high as $149.02.

THE TREADGOLD CONCESSIONS.

In view of the representations about to be made to the Dominion government asking for at least a modification of the terms under which the large concessions have been granted the Treadgold company in the Yukon, the opinion of so important a technical journal as the Mining & Scientific Press of San Francisco as to the effect the granting of these powers to the company is likely to have on the mining industry in that territory is both valuable and timely. It is pointed out by this authority that one of the provisions of the Treadgold concession creates a monopoly of the water supply for mining purposes. Mr. Treadgold and his associates are to bring in to the mines a stated water supply, of 25,000 miners' inches, one-half of which they may have to provide for the working of their own claims, and the other half they are to sell to other mine owners at 25 cents per miner's inch per hour. This price, the Mining & Scientific Press remarks, is out of all reason for the service. For ten-hour water service it means $2.50 an inch. A ten-hour inch of water in sluicing will not wash much if anything in excess of 1½ cubic yards, making the water charge to the yard of pay-dirt from $1.50 to $1.75. Even fairly rich drifting ground will not stand such a cost charge for water to wash up the dumps, and it is absolutely prohibitive to hydraulic mining when over-burden has to be washed off to get down to the pay. The effect of the high charge permitted will be to cause the abandonment of all but the richest claims, the abandoned claims becoming at once the property of the Treadgold syndicate. In early mining days of California $1 for the ten-hour inch of water was paid in a few instances to work rich gulch diggings. Later, when hydraulic mining was started, prices for the ten-hour inch ranged from 5 to 15 cents. There is nothing so different in Klondike conditions from those of placer mining elsewhere to justify such extraordinary charges as are fixed by the Treadgold concession. Ditch and flume construction is not excessively costly there, nor is the water season any shorter than in other districts. It is quite interesting to note that as reported the Treadgold concession does not directly mention the quartz mining which is just beginning. The 25-cent price per hour inch of water means, however, that battery water for amalgamation will amount to $2.50 per ton of ore crushed. During the pioneer days of Yukon mining as much as $7 and $8 an hour was paid by claim-owners using a sluice-head of water, but only the very richest claims were able to afford this charge. According to the Treadgold scale, the charge for claims using a sluice-head would be no less than $150 a day—a quite prohibitive price. The effect of the granting of the concession has already been observed in Dawson, and it is stated that the number of re-locations during the past four months shows a considerable falling off when compared with the official returns for the same period of last year.

AN AMUSING STORY.

No one who reads the United States daily papers can fail to be struck with the unconscious humor not infrequently displayed by the ubiquitous reporter who in his ardent zeal to secure interesting "copy" will generally consider the strict observance of fact but a secondary matter, provided only he can secure material from which to weave a sufficiently thrilling narrative. An admirable example of this style of journalism is the following, which I have cut from a Salt Lake City newspaper:

"A dark, slender young man carrying a large grip and small leather satchel swung off the Oregon Short Line train from the north yesterday morning and took a train to a hotel. He permitted the grip to be taken from him and placed under the driver's seat, but the litt'e satchel remained at his side.

"After breakfast he sauntered out of the hotel, carrying the satchel, and walked to a Main street bank. His business was apparently of some importance, for he did not transact it over the counter, but in the private office of the cashier. When he came out he was swinging the satchel carelessly. The load had been taken from the small grip, and also from the young man's mind.

"The visitor was ——, a mining engineer from ——, Idaho, late of Chicago. The grip which had been his inseparable companion contained, prior to his call at the bank, $170,000 in gold bricks. The treasure came from one of the big mines near Salmon. It had been retorted, reduced to bullion and entrusted to the engineer for transportation to the Salt Lake City bank. While his fellow-passengers on the Oregon Short Line chair car were slumbering in blissful ignorance of the fortune at their very feet, Mr. —— remained wide awake. Now and then he would feel of the big revolver strapped under his coat, and cautiously touch the satchel that lay under the seat with his foot. Still more trying to his nerves than the railroad journey was the sixty-eight mile trip by stage from —— to ——. On two occasions—and not many years ago, either—this stage has been held up. It was on this trip that Mr. —— felt most frequently and affectionately of the solid handle of his 45-calibre friend. The secret of the treasure had been well kept, or it may be that $170,000 is insufficient to tempt an Idaho man. At any rate, Mr. —— met with no adventures, and delivered the gold at its destination without unusual incidents."

Verily, this "slender young man" must have been a most formidable rival to Sandow, for a man who can "saunter" about, swinging in one hand a weight of approximately 600 pounds would be a dangerous person to trifle with. Yet there can be no doubt about the feat, because it is distinctly stated that the value of the gold was $170,000, which at $19.50 an ounce would of course represent a weight of 8,718 Troy ounces, or rather more than 597 pounds avoirdupois.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government Street, Victoria, B. C. Passengers can leave and arrive daily by steamers Majestic or Rosalie, connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer.
JAPAN-AMERICAN LINE.
Fortnightly Sailings.
S. S. KAGA MARU will leave April 8th for China, Japan and Asiatic ports.
C. WURTELE,
General Agent.

Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company

S. S. SIERRA for Auckland, Sydney, 10 a. m., Thursday, April 10.
S. S. ALAMEDA sails for Honolulu, Saturday April 19, 2 p. m.
S. S. AUSTRALIA for Tahiti, May 4, 1902, 10 a. m.
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agents.
San Francisco.

THE WHITE PASS & YUKON ROUTE

Through Line from Skagway to Atlin, White Horse Big Salmon, Dawson and Yukon River Points.

During the open season of navigation on the Yukon River, which extends from the middle of May to the middle of October, the British Yukon Navigation Company's river steamers connect daily with the trains at White Horse, giving daily service to Stewart River, Dawson, etc.

Special steamer makes regular runs from White Horse to Hootalinqua and Big Salmon mines.

Connections made at Dawson for all Lower Yukon river points, including St. Michael and Nome.

Through connections made at Caribou with the Company's lake steamers for the Atlin, Taku and Golden Gate mining camps.

WINTER ROUTE SERVICE—During the Winter Season when Navigation is closed Daily Trains will continue running between Skagway and White Horse.

A Through Mail, Passenger and Freight Service will be maintained by a thoroughly equipped Stage Line between White Horse and Dawson, with comfortable Road Houses at convenient points en route.

Through mail, express and freight service will also be maintained to Atlin.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government St., Victoria
A. B. NEWELL, Vice-President and General Manager.
J. FRANCIS LEE, Traffic Manager.
Seattle, Wash., and Skagway, Alaska.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

	St. John.	Halifax.
Numidian—Allan Line	Apr. 19th.	Apr. 21st
Tonian—Allan Line	Apr. 26th.	Apr. 28
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line	Apr. 18th	
	Montreal	
Parisian—Allan Line	May 3rd	
Tunisian—Allan Line	May 10th	
Lake Champlain—Beaver Line	May 2nd	
Lake Manitoba—Beaver Line	May 9th	
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line	May 16th	
Vancouver—Dominion Line	May 3rd	
	Boston.	
Mesion—Dominion Line	April 19th	
Commonwealth—Dominion Line	April 26th	
Ivernia—Cunard Line	May 29th	
Ultonia—Cunard Line	May 3rd	
	Portland.	
Colonial—Dominion Line	April 26th	
	New York.	
Saxonia—Cunard Line	April 19th	
Campania—Cunard Line	April 26th	
Umbria—Cunard Line	May 3rd	
Germanic—White Star Line	April 16th	
Teutonia—White Star Line	April 23rd	
Cymric—White Star Line	April 25th	
Oceanic—White Star Line	April 30th	
St. Paul—American Line	April 23rd	
St. Louis—American Line	April 30th	
Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse—North German Lloyd Line	April 28th	
Kronprinze Wilhelm—North German Lloyd	May 12th	
Deutchland—Hamburg American Line	April 17th	
Furst Bismarck—Hamburg American Line	May 1st	
Columbia—Hamburg American Line	May 8th	
Ethiopea—Anchor Line	April 24th	
Astoria—Anchor Line	May 1st	

THOMPSON STEAMBOAT CO.

FAST MAIL STEAMSHIP MAJESTIC.
(Southbound Daily Except Sunday.)
Leaves Victoria ..... 8:00 p.m.
Arrives Port Townsend ..... 11:00 p.m.
Arrives Seattle ..... 2:00 a.m.
(Northbound Daily Except Sunday.)
Leaves Seattle ..... 9:00 a.m.
Arrives Port Townsend ..... 12:00 noon
Arrives Victoria ..... 3:00 p.m.
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Agents.
Victoria, B. C.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

For South Easter Alaska.

LEAVE VICTORIA

Cottage City, 6 a. m., April 1, 16, May 1, 16.

Leave Seattle.

Steamships Cottage City, City of Seattle or City of Topeka, 9 p. m., April, 5, 15, 17, 20, 29, 30, May 5, 11, 15 20 23, 30.

FOR NOME.

Leave Seattle

Steamship Senator, June 1, Steamship Valencia, June 7.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Leave Victoria.

Steamships City of Puebla, Umatilla or Queen, carrying H. B. M. Mails, 8 p. m., April 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, May 4, 9, 14, 19, 24 29 and every fifth day thereafter.

Steamers Connect at San Francisco with company's steamers for ports in Southern California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder. Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents, 61 Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.
TICKET OFFICE—113 James Street, Seattle. M. Talbot, Commercial Agent.
O. W. MILLER, Assistant General Agent, Ocean Dock, Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.
Effective October 15, 1901.

ALASKA ROUTE.
For Skagway Direct.

	Leave. Victoria.	Leave. Vancouver.
Amur	April 3	April 4
Princess May	....	April 10
Amur	April 15	April 16

Connecting with White Pass & Yukon Route.

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Charmer leaves Victoria daily at 1 a. m. Leaves Vancouver daily at 1:15 p. m.

NORTHERN B. C. COAST ROUTE.

S. S. Tees leaves Victoria at 11 p. m. 1st and 15th of month. Leaves Vancouver at 2 p. m. 2nd and 16th of month.

For Alert Bay, Port Rupert, Rivers Inlet, Namu, Bella Bella, China Hat, Lowe Inlet, Skeena River, Metlakatlah, Port Simpson, Naas River and intermediate ports, calling at Bella Coola and Skidegate, once a month.

VICTORIA-NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE

Steamer Princess Louise leaves Victoria Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m. Leaves New Westminster Wednesdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Mayne, Steveston and Gulchon.

WESTMINSTER - CHILLIWACK ROUTE.

Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 a. m. Leaves Chilliwack Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Chilliwack.

N. WESTMINSTER-STEVESTON ROUTE

Steamer Beaver leaves New Westminster at 2 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Leaves Steveston Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday at 7 a. m., Friday at 6 a. m., and Saturday at 6 p. m., calling at Fraser River landings between New Westminster and Steveston.

WEST COAST ROUTE.

Steamer Queen City leaves Victoria 1st, 10th and 20th day of month for Port Renfrew, Carmanah, Cla-oose, Dodge's Cove, Ecole, Alberni, Sechart, Ucluelet, Clayoquot Ahousett; and for Cape Scott and intermediate ports on 20th of each month.

The Company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notice.

For particulars as to time, rates, etc., apply to nearest agent or
J. W. TROUP, Manager, Victoria, B. C.
E. J. COYLE, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B. C.
H. H. ABBOTT, General Agent, Victoria.

VICTORIA & SIDNEY RAILWAY.

On and after Saturday, 8th instant, the running time of the Victoria & Sidney Railway trains will be as follows:

Leave Victoria	7:45 a. m.
Arrive Sidney	8:30 a. m.
Leave Sidney	9:00 a. m.
Arrive Victoria	9:45 a. m.
Leave Victoria	4:00 p. m.
Arrive Sidney	4:45 p. m.
Leave Sidney	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Victoria	6:30 p. m.

Saturdays and Sundays trains will leave Victoria at 2 p. m. instead of 4 p. m.

MOET & CHANDON

Dry Imperial Vintages: 1889, 1893.

This is the Favorite Wine in all The Great London Restaurants and Hotels.

TURNER, BEETON CO. LTD.

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

68-70 YATES STREET,

AGENTS FOR ROYAL BRAND AND 20TH CENTURY BRAND CLOTHING

A Large Consignment of These Lines Just to Hand.

Perfect Fitting Ready to Wear.

New Spring Samples for Eastern Tailor-Made Suits Just to Hand.

Bitter Oranges

For Marmalade.

20 Cents Per Dozen.

MOWAT & WALLACE

GROCERS, Cor. Yates and Douglas Street

NO NEED TO RAISE THE FLAG.

British Titles to Subarctic Islands Is Beyond Question.

From Mail-Empire.

Dr. Robert Bell, F. R. S., of the Geological Survey, sends the Mail and Empire a copy of his paper on Baffinland, in which he made extensive surveys and explorations in 1897. Referring to the subject of the ownership of the large islands in the northern part of the Dominion, which were the other day the subject of discussion at the land Surveyors' Convention, Dr. Bell says:— "Baffinland was formerly supposed to consist of a number of separate islands,called Cockburn Island, Baffin's Island, Cumberland Island, Fox Island, Meta Incognita, Sussex Island, etc., but it has been pretty satisfactorily ascertained that these are all united, and form the great island now known as Baffinland. The south-eastern part was discovered by Sir Martin Frobisher in 1576, and in 1578 it was named Meta Incognita, by Queen Elizabeth. Captain John Davis discovered the land around Cumberland Sound, in 1585, and Captain William Baffin found the northern part of the island in 1616. The present designation is not new, for in 1821, Sir W. E. Parry proposed it for all the northern part, in honor of Captain Baffin, who was regarded as an able and enterprising navigator. From the above mentioned dates, it will be seen that all these islands formed part of the British possessions on this continent, by right of discovery, dating from 183 to 143 years before our acquisition of Canada. They were formally transferred to the Dominon, along with all other islands lying north of the mainland of America, by an Imperial order-in-council, on September 1, 1880. These circumstances give us a good enough title, so that it was not necessary to "raise the flag" to assert that they belonged to the Empire, as was done on the occasion of the visit of the Diana to Cumberland Sound in 1897."

WITH SOME BIRTHDAY ROSES.

If I were not a speechless flower,
I'd like to talk with you an hour;
And whisper many pretty things,
That thinking of your birthday brings.

(For flowers can dream of happiness
While you their velvet petals press!)
But I can't talk—I know a man
Who often vainly thinks he can.

And what he wanted me to do
Was simply to look fair to you
And wish you joy—and then surprise
The gentle look in your dear eyes.

—Robert Bridges.

A CAT ANR DOGGEREL.

"O, see!" he wrote, "The cat-kins long
Are dangling from the trees;
The cat-nip sprouts, and in the swamp,
The cat-tails greet the breeze.

"The dog-wood blooms, the dog-bane starts;
The dog-rose is well met;
And in the woods, one now may see
The dog-toothed violet.

"The cat-bird calls, the cat-tie range,
Upon the Cat-skills high;
The cat-amount doth watch for prey
In you cat-alpa nigh.

"The dog-star shines once more in heav'n—
Come, let us all be merry!
'Tis time to cease dog-matic themes,
And seek the ripe dog-berry.

"The cat-erpillar feeds upon
Cat-awba vines beside
The roaring cat-aract that falls
Into the river wide."

'Twas after dog-days that this bard
His dog-eared manuscript
Put by forever. Dog-gedly,
He crept into his crypt.

This cat-acomb cat-astrophe
Was caused by grim cat-arrh,
And cat-alepsy stopped the thoughts
Not cat-alogued thus far.

And so, the strangest form of verse
That ever I've heard tell
Is this the poet mad composed—
The cat—and dog-erel!

—Blanche Elizabeth Wade in Leslie's Popular Monthly.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thousands of letters from people who have used them prove this fact. Try them.

MONEY TO LOAN

at lowest current rates on approved security. . . .

The B.C. Land & Invest Agency, Ld

40 Government Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP

WANTED—A waiter. Apply Steward, Union Club. a4

WANTED—A farm hand to work on fruit grower's place, near Nanaimo. Call after 6 p. m., Stewart, 13 Humbolt street. a4

WANTED — Laborers at the Chemical Works, Outer Wharf. a3

WANTED—500 men and boys to buy reliable boots at Nangle's, 56 Fort street. Prices all right. f27

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

WANTED—Girl competent to take charge of house. Apply Stamp Photo. Studio, 59 Government street. a5

WANTED—A lady help in small family; good Chinaman kept. Apply to Mrs. A. B. Tregent, 1301 Burnaby street, Vancouver. a4

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen enjoy your evenings at home by making twelve dollars per week. Send your address and two cent stamp to Box 265, London, Ont. m11

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO NORWEGIAN AND SWEDES—Required translations of Norwegian and Swedish letters into English. Apply S. R. T., Colonist. a4

WANTED—At Eden's Junk Stores, No. 125 Fort street, copper, brass, iron, bottles, rags, sacks, etc. Terms cash. m30

WANTED—A pasture for young colt. Address "Good Pasture," Colonist office. a2

WANTED—For spot cash, rags, rags; also old iron, copper, brass, etc. Victoria Junk Agency, 30 Store street. m22

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD.

A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN would give part of her time for board and room; is a good manager, nice cook and a needlewoman. Address A. B., Colonist office. m30

WANTED—By lady engaged during day, furnished room, with or without board. Address E. J., this office. m19

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—For spot cash, a lot within 10 minutes of P. O. Price not to exceed $400. Address C. C. C., Colonist office. a4

GENTLEMAN with small capital wishes partnership in some concern. Box 287, Victoria. a4

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Small fur ruff on Friday; lost in the vicinity of "Molleerees Croft," Cadboro Bay. Owner can receive the same at this office by paying for the advt. a4

LOST—On Good Friday, between Work Point Barracks and Jubilee Hospital, 5 gold studs and links (engraved R. I. M.) Anyone returning to Captain Macdonald, the Barracks, will be rewarded. a2

FOUND—Reliable boots and shoes, cheapest in town, at Nangle's, 56 Fort St. f27

PERSONAL.

THE FUJI COMPANY, Japanese merchant tailor, 165 Government street, has new spring and summer stuffs for ladies and gentlemen's suits of clothes just arrived in. Cheapest tailor shop in the town. Try us. a3

ENTERTAINMENTS.

COMPANIONS OF THE FOREST will hold their annual Primrose ball, April 18th, in the A. O. U. W. Hall. Tickets $1.00. m30

CLAIRVOYANCY.

MADAME RAAB—Circle Wednesday night, March 19, 1902, 8 p. m. sharp. Those who are interested I will be pleased to see all. No. 23 View street. All are welcome. m18

TO LET—ROOM AND BOARD.

TO LET—Comfortable front room on bath room flat, hot and cold water, electric light, three minutes from Parliament Buildings, on car line. Address H., Colonist office. a5

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with use of kitchen. Apply Furnished, this office. a5

TO LET—Furnished rooms for housekeeping. No. 60 Fort street. a4

TO LET—Three new rooms, electric light, patent grates, hot and cold baths, with or without board. 71 Discovery street. First house above Douglas street. a3

TO LET—Large well furnished bedroom, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Address S. C., Colonist office. a2

LIGHT, AIRY, well furnished room for gentleman, private family, bath, central location. Address C. 44, Colonist office. m30

TO RENT—Furnished front room, 55 Kane street, with or without board. m26

COMFORTABLE furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen, if required. 139 Michigan street. m28

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms, with bath. 118 Fort street. m18

TO RENT—HOTELS.

ROCK BAY HOTEL—For sale or lease. Inquire room 39. a5

TO RENT—STORES.

STORE TO LET—Government street, near Post Office, from 1st March. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

TO RENT—RESIDENCES.

TO RENT—Furnished cottage, central location. Rent moderate. Apply 165 Johnson street. Also good farm to rent cheap. a5

TO LET—Ten-roomed house, modern conveniences, on corner Cook and Bellott. Apply next door. a5

TO LET—Furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply at 201 Douglas street. a3

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—Within two miles of Post Office. Eight-room cottage with bath, city water, stable, chicken house and other necessary outhouses. Large orchard with 100 bearing fruit trees. Lawn and tennis court; an ideal suburban residence. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

TO LET—A comfortably furnished house, with all modern conveniences, in a nice neighborhood. Apply to Helsterman & Co. m18

TO LET—1 six roomed house, 2 lots, bath and stable, 10 dollars per month; four five roomed houses, furnished 2 on Sayward avenue, two on Centre Road, at $8 per month. Two five-roomed, not furnished, at $5 per month. Apply 5 Centre Road, Spring Ridge, City. m11

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished cottage, 5 rooms and bath, with two acres of land, (beautiful water-front), Cadboro Bay, $15 per month. Adjoining cottage, 5 rooms furnished, $12.50 per month. A. Williams, 104 Yates street. m6

TO LET—Large two-story house, with all modern conveniences, Cadboro Bay road, near Oak Bay junction. $25.00 per month. Lee & Fraser, 11 Trounce avenue. m6

TO LET—17 Putnam St., cottage, $8.
46 Hillside avenue, house, $16.
287 Yates St., house, $25.
Helsterman & Co. f28

POULTRY, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

FOR SALE—Nice quiet driving mare; quite safe for a lady to drive. Also a ladies' saddle. Apply H. W. Cardew, Oak Lodge, Oak Bay avenue. a5

HORSE FOR SALE—Bay horse, 8 years old, sound and gentle. $35. The New Art Bell Piano Agency, 72 Fort Street, Victoria. a3

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Buff Orpington, Barred Rocks, Brown Leghorns and Black Langshans; Pekin Ducks, White Leghorns. Last exhibition we won two firsts, two seconds. Leave orders W. A. Jameson's, 62 Fort street. Quick Bros. a2

WANTED—To buy a good steady horse, 8 or 9 years old. Address "Steady," Colonist office. a3

WANTED—Two sows in farrow. Address C. A. M., Mt. Tolmie P. O. a3

FOR SALE—Two fresh calved cows, four years old, second calf. Apply Halfway House, Esquimalt road. m26

FOR SALE—A bargain. A chicken ranch of three acres on good road three miles from post office. Cottage, barn, chicken houses, fine well, fenced. Beautiful situation. Apply 110 Yates street. m11

WANTED—500 chickens, any kind, at 183½ Douglas street. A postal card will find. f12

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

1 CENT WORD ISSUE — No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than 25c. — 1 CENT WORD ISSUE

TO RENT—WAREHOUSE.

TO LET—Warehouse on Wharf street, 25x70, A1 location and in good condition. Rent $25. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred mastiff dog, four years old. Apply T. G., Colonist office. a4

FOR SALE—Improved ranch. For particulars apply Mrs. C. Melrose, Cobble Hill P. O. a4

FOR SALE—Cocos Island, two shares P. E. & D. Co. stock, (genuine shares on company's scrip), $40 cash, each. Address today or tomorrow, "Opportunity," this office. a2

100,000 HARDY CABBAGE PLANTS — Knights Never Bolt, 50c. per 100; $1.00 per 300; $2.50 per 1,000. Strawberry plants, $1.00 per 100; $5.00 per 1,000. Mt. Tolmie Nursery. m23

MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' boots and shoes at bargain prices, and your repairing done, at Nangle's, the prize boot and shoe maker, 56 Fort street. Please call. You won't be misled. f26

FOR SALE—A new line of cream, white and string braids; also new designs for silk work, at Mrs. W. H. Adams', 78 Douglas street. f16

FOR SALE—INDIAN CURIOS.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS—Thousands of them cheap from the Indian Trader, H. Stadthagen, 79 Johnson street, between Broad and Government street. Store closes at 7 o'clock every night. f6

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—Cheap, two lots on Chamber street. Apply Driard hotel. a3

PROPERTY FOR SALE—Lot 440, Block G, with brick building. Apply Tai Soong & Co., 40 Cormorant street. a3

FOR SALE—HOTELS.

HOTELS FOR SALE — Call and see our list. B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—Business or a large, centrally located hotel, including furniture, etc. doing a good business. For particulars apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—Fine residence, near Oak Bay Junction, $4,500. 42 acres near Prairie Tavern, with good improvements, $2,400. Store and lot at Ladner's, $2,000. Fine residence with about three acres on Esquimalt Road, $7,000. $2,000 to lend on real estate security. Apply to J. T. L. Meyer, moved to room 9, Bank of B. C. Building. m30

A BARGAIN — Comfortable six-roomed house on car line; lot 55x116, electric light. Price $1500. Helsterman & Co. f28

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Lime kiln. 60 or 220 acres with lime kiln, ready for occupation, buildings, tools, etc. Liberal terms can be arranged. Convenient to railway. Apply to J. W. Wrigleswortb, or to B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

$900—5-roomed cottage and lot, 40x150; must be sold at an early date. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$900—Good two-story dwelling, very central and convenient to car. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,000—7-roomed house and lot 60x120, on main thoroughfore and only five minutes from centre of the town. Front and back entrance. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

$2,200 will purchase three houses, centrally located (only 10 minutes from post office), always rented at a good figure; cheap, in order to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2400—7 roomed 2-story dwelling, lot 47x120. Sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$5,500—Handsome residence, modern, with an acre of ground, on Rockland Avenue; grand view. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Ten-roomed modern dwelling (very central); must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$2,500—Full-sized lot, with two houses, in the heart of the city; a good speculation. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,800—Two full-sized lots with good house; very central; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$4,750—Beautifully situated seven-roomed house, with three full-sized lots, stable, etc.; front and back entrance, situate on Fort Street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$800—Corner lot and two 5-roomed cottages ($800 each); will be sold on very easy terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$3,750—Handsome modern residence and large water lot, only 10 minutes from post office; well located and in good order. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street

$1600—Pretty cottage, corner lot, good garden and lot 55x120, in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$2,100 — Modern cottage, six rooms, full-sized lot; good locality. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

EAST END.

$1,300, EAST END—Cottage of six rooms, one acre; all cleared and planted with small fruits; barn, chicken houses, etc.; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,800 — Five-roomed cottage, good brick foundation, with two full-sized lots and out-buildings; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,100—Seven-room modern dwelling, stable and outbuildings, on four lots, at Oak bay. Apply B. C Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$1,500—New six-roomed cottage, with four lots, out-buildings, etc.; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY.

$2,200—Good six-room cottage, near Dallas road; nice view of the Straits; modern conveniences. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,600 — Seven-room dwelling, with bath, etc.; good location, one minute's walk from tramcar and 12 minutes from post office; a bargain. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$900—A choice of two cottages, almost new, five rooms; rented at $9 each. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$1,200—Cottage, five rooms, bath, etc.; full-sized lot, facing south; terms. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$2,000 will purchase four houses, always rented; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government Street.

$500—Four houses at this price; must be sold to close an estate. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, 40 Government street.

$3,600—Modern eight-room dwelling, with two full-sized lots, tennis court, etc.; beautiful view; cheap. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited, 40 Government street.

$1,500—Six-room cottage, very central, with sewer connections, etc. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2,100—7-roomed modern dwelling on car line, with sewer connection, facing south, and convenient to town. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

$2500—Water lot and dwelling on Belleville street. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE—In A1 locality, 13 rooms, modern in every respect; almost an acre of ground; good orchard, stables, etc. All in good condition. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

WEST END.

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With the upper left-hand corner of the picture as base, William will be found in the left-hand corner, formed by the branches of the tree.

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OYSTER BAY—40 acres; 10 acres under cultivation, balance alder bottom. Cash price $600. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government St.

SOMENOS—50 acres, partly under cultivation, balance bench and swamp, modern five-room dwelling house, well finished, and partly furnished; large barn and stables, dairy, sheds, chicken houses, etc. $3,000. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—15 acres of good land open to offer; anything reasonable will be submitted. Apply B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government street.

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NOTICE.

All mineral rights are reserved by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company, within that tract of land bounded on the south by the southern boundary of Comox District, on the east by the Straits of Georgia, on the north by the 50th parallel, and on the west by the boundary of the E. & N. Railway land grant.

LEONARD H. SOLLY,
Land Commissioner.

Tramway Company Incorporation Act.

Notice is hereby given by the Tyee Copper Company, Limited, of 45 Leadenhall Street, London, England, and having its registered office at Clevelands Corfield, in the Province of British Columbia, pursuant to section 4, of the above Act, and section 2 of "The Tramway Incorporation Amendment Act, 1900," that the Company proposes to build and operate an aerial tramway from a point on the lands of the Company known as the "Tyee" Mining Claim, situate on Mount Sicker, in Chemainus District, to a point at or near Stratford's crossing, on the line of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, being on the land known as Section 13, Range IV., Somenos District.

The general route of the said tramway will be in a straight line between the points above mentioned.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 21st day of March, 1902.

"THE TYEE COPPER CO., LIMITED."
By the Attorney-in-Fact,
"CLERMONT LIVINGSTON."

A Twentieth Century System

Paper on the Octimal System Read Before the Teachers' Institute.

It is Argued That Scheme Is Most Logical and Practical.

At the recent meeting of the Provincial Teachers' Institute the following paper was read by Mr. J. Theo. Wilson:

The octimal system, as its name implies, is one in which the unit of numerical progression is 8, in contradistinction to that at present in use where the unit of progression is 10, being derived from the Arabians, who attribute it to Indian invention, and developments of which are the decimal and metric systems.

Many attempts have been made to obtain a system in which the unit of progression would be of universal application, and the progress of numbers be applicable not only to numeration, but also to coinage and measures of weight and capacity. This unity was sought when in England, by the duodecimal system, an attempt was made to reconcile the unit of progression with the number of pence in a shilling and inches in a lineal foot. But this system failed utterly when applied to practical purposes.

Another attempt, which has received wide endorsement from superficial students, is the present French or metric system, but this is so full of imperfections that it is really a matter for congratulation that, up to the present, its endorsement by the Anglo-Saxon race is, at most, only partial. All other systems will, I believe, be displaced by the octimal system when its universal application is appreciated and its simplicity fully understood.

And here let me interject the remark that the principal claim for adoption of the metric system, its wide commercial use, is an invalid one, as the commerce of the nations not using it is much greater than that of the countries where it has been fully adopted. The metric system, although nominally based on scientific principles, is totally without claim to such distinction, as I shall hereafter show; while, at the outset, I make the assertion that the octimal system fulfils this condition, and, moreover, is the only one that can possibly do so, unless an unit of progression of at least 64 is adopted, which is utterly unnecessary.

I think it may safely be stated as a fact that the system used in Great Britain, and also the hybrid of British weights and measures with decimal coinage adopted here and by our friends to the south, are both of such a complicated character that the advance of civilization demands that a radical change be made. It is with the object of presenting what I believe to be the only scientific system that I venture to address you this afternoon. As one who cannot claim abstruse mathematical knowledge, my explanation must of necessity be free from any technical terms; and I am glad to have an audience able to judge of the merits of the case without my resorting to long explanations of simple arithmetic, which would be required were my remarks addressed to a general assembly. I fully appreciate this advantage, and wish to thank the committee in charge for the opportunity afforded me of addressing this convention.

In discussing an ideal system of numeration I think all will agree there are certain requirements which must be met. To put them shortly, they are:

(1) Adaptability to adverse circumstances;

(2) Simplicity in notation and calculation;

(3) Easily recognizable co-relation between numeration, coinage, lineal measures and those of capacity and weight;

And last, but not least, such a system should be easy of explanation to children, and eliminate from their studies in the public schools many of the cumbersome processes which, though necessary in the name of education as at present taught, really retard it.

These requirements I claim are fulfilled by the octimal system alone. I shall only have time to give an outline of it this afternoon, but trust my seed will not "fall on stony ground." I feel satisfied that there is sufficient patriotism in the teachers of British Columbia, to render a request for the investigation of a fellow-citizen's invention unnecessary. I believe also that such investigation being assured, and in no unfriendly spirit, the outcome will be that to the educationalists of this province will in the future be given the credit of first investigating the coming international system of weights, measures and numeration.

But first let me disabuse your minds of the oft-repeated contention that a halo of scientific perfection surrounds the metric system. It certainly has many admirers, and would be admissibly an improvement on our present mass of complications. But though a change to it would be for the better, why not, when making any change at all, change to the best?

It was thought originally that a scientific base was found in the unit of length, the metre, but a very few years disproved this; and the fact remains that the French unit is just as much an arbitrary measure as the English inch, which is reputed to have meant, in the first instance, the combined length of three round ripe barley corns. When British investigators began to check up the work of the Bards Commission, they found that the metre was not, as alleged, a ten-millionth part of the quadrant of the earth, and the scientific basis of the metric system collapsed. If an exact definition of the metre were required it would be found more complicated, if possible, than the definitions of some measurements derived from it, to be mentioned later on.

It being thus apparent that the metric system has no claim whatever to scientific exactitude in its unit, let us for a few moments consider whether the superstructure built on that unit has the advantages of adaptability and exactness claimed for it.

As I stated in opening this address, the primary test of an ideal system of numeration and weights and measures is whether it is adaptable to adverse circumstances. Given the unit, all the subdivisions and multiples should be easily arrived at. Now, let us apply this test to the metric system. If we take a piece of paper a metre in length, can we, without use of instruments, obtain the length of a decimetre from it? It is impossible, and when one endeavors to ascertain a centimetre or millimetre, the uselessness of the metric system under adverse circumstances is at once apparent.

Passing over square measure with its unit of progression of 100, let us take the measure of capacity and weight. The litre, the unit of capacity, is the contents of a cubic decimetre. I have pointed out the difficulty of finding, under adverse circumstances, a decimetre from a metre, but the further we go the more untenable becomes the assertion that the metric system is eminently workable. The measure of capacity next to a litre is the decalitre, or ten litres. How can we describe the relationship to the metre? We know it is ten decimetres; therefore it is a cube having, in decimetres, a base line of the cube root of 10, or 2.154435. This at once disposes of the assertion of apparent relationship of the metric lineal measures and those of capacity.

To go a little further, we find that the hectolitre is a cube having a base line the cube root of 100 decimetres, i. e., 4.641587 decimetres. How can anyone make such measure from the metre with exactness? In fact, the only relationship traceable with any degree of exactitude in the metric measures of capacity are:

1 millilitre ..... 1 cubic centimetre
1 litre (1,000 ml.) .... 1 cubic decimetre
1 kilalitre (1,000,000 ml.) . . 1 cubic metre

or, in other words, in the measure of capacity the metre progression is in thousands, not tons, as generally supposed. This arises from the fact that there can be no cubic relationship in whole numbers based on ten, other than by cubing the ten itself, making the progression, as just stated, in thousands.

In measures of weight the same want of exactitude is found. The gram is a cubic centimetre of distilled water, at its greatest density. The decagram is 10 cubic c. m., or a cube having a base line of 2.154435 c. m. in length, and the hectogram one measuring 4.641587 c. m.

I shall probably take another opportunity in this city of going further into the matter, but the facts I have stated are not open to contradiction. This being the case, I think I have proved the metric system is

(a) Not adaptable to adverse circumstances; and

(b) There is no apparent co-relation between all the measures of weight and capacity and those of length.

It is unnecessary with an audience of teachers to point out the difficulty of teaching a very young child how to divide an actual, tangible object into tenths. I also defy anyone, child or not, to take a cube, say a kilogram, and by any method known in the world divide it up into ten cubes of the next lowest measure (the hectogramme). It is an impossibility to do this, as you will all admit. Which is one of the most striking instances of the inexactitude and want of scientific relationship of metric weights and measures.

It was necessary for me thus briefly to review the failings of the metric system, so that, by contrast, I could show that in every case where the co-relationships of the metric system become, to say the least, obscure measures, under the octimal system are exactly co-related in every instance with whole numbers of the unit of length, and, given the unit, every possible combination can be worked out, without resort to abstruse cube roots running into an indefinite number of decimals.

As I mentioned in opening, the octimal system is that system of weights, measures and numeration where the unit of progression is 8. Continued bisections, with a similar unit of progression, form the sub-multiples, and the weights and measures progress in the same way. Eight of one weight or measure constitute the next highest, and vice versa.

Let me call to your recollection now two important facts in the relationship between straight lines and cubes erected upon them. A 1-inch cube contains one cubic inch, a 2-inch cube contains 8 cubic inches, a 4-inch cube 64, and so on. This shows the simple rule that each time the base line is doubled a cube erected thereon is eight times as large as its predecessor. I wish to impress this on you particularly as fact No. 1, as I shall have occasion to refer to it again.

Fact No. 2 is the converse of No. 1. Given a cube, by bisecting it three times eight cubes are formed, each of which has a base line half the length of the original.

These two facts show that by using eight as the unit of progression, a distinct and apparent co-relation exists between the straight line and the cube, which co-relation (merely that of 1 and 2 for multiplication and 1 and ½ for division) cannot be shown to exist when any other number is used (save 64, 8 squared and its square).

I therefore claim that the octimal system is the true scientific one, giving as it does that co-relationship of cubic units with their multiples, impossible in any other.

Having got so far, it will naturally be pointed out that, although for weights and measures the octimal system would be an improvement on any other known, a hybrid would still exist in that, while the unit of progression would be 8, that used in numeration would be 10.

Which brings up another point I wish to accentuate. There is not the slightest necessity to continue the decimal system of numeration. I know some people consider that antiquity requires reverence, but this is the only reason that can be advanced for retaining the decimal system, provided another more suited to every-day commercial life and more easily mastered can be used. And so it is proposed to make the octimal system complete by using eight as the unit of progression in numeration.

It therefore proposes to strike out the present units 8 and 9, making them read 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and et (which, being the unit of progression, would be written 10). You will at once see that the number of tables will be reduced from twice 2 to twice 7, and so on to seven times 2 to seven times 7. By adopting the system, halving and quartering would, by using the point the same at present, be shown by one figure alone, i. e., ½, instead of 5 would be 4; ¼, instead of being .25, would be .2; and ⅛, instead of being .125, would be .1. And you must agree that, starting with an uneducated person or child, the octimal system would be much easier of explanation.

Et, being the unit of progression, twet would be written 20, thret 30, and so on, the next highest progression, or third column to the right of the point being etreds, such as two etred, and the next, or fourth column, called etands. Every advantage of the point would be taken, but the units would meet the needs of commercial life much better than ten.

The statement that eight meets the needs of commercial life better than ten is easily proved.

Anyone present who has studied the workings of the metric system, or observed them at first hand, will call to mind the fact that even in France, the country of its birth, it is only adopted on paper, and everywhere commercial transactions are really conducted on the octimal system. A Frenchwoman when shopping does not ask for five decimetres of lace, but for a half metre, and she is never heard enquiring for two decimetres five centimetres of flannel, but for a quarter metre.

Germans are reputed to be fond of their beer, but they have too much common sense to call for five decilitres, or, when in an abstaining mood, for two decilitres five centilitres. No; they use, and use only, the half and quarter.

And why is this? It merely exemplifies the fact that bisection is the natural method of division. The smallest child, the uneducated savage, can easily understand what a half is, while tenths are beyond their comprehension. I know, of course, the old example of ten fingers and toes, but are they not in pairs, and have we not two eyes, ears, arms, legs—or at least we ought to have? Everything in nature is divided and subdivided by two. The prime division is living and dead. Living is divided into animal and vegetable, dead into liquid and solid. The whole system of reproduction is founded on the divisions male and female, and no matter where we turn, we are confronted with this, the first law of nature.

Turning to navigation, is not the compass arranged in four quadrants of eight? I am aware that French navigators have declared they can use the decimal system. Any system can be used by those versed in mathematics, but the ideal system is the one that everyone can understand. The navigator of a French man-of-war can, of course, say, "I steered 25 degrees west of north," but to the common, every-day captain of a schooner it still remains NNW. The octimal system has, unknowingly, been adopted for navigation, and why? Everyone with a piece of string and a pin can construct a reasonably accurate compass at present; but a great deal of unnecessary calculation would be involved in devising a metric one.

I know the circle is divided into 360 degrees, but there is nothing to prevent a re-division into the octimal 400, equivalent to 256 decimal. This would agree with the present compass, the distance between the horizontal and perpendicular being divided into 64, which under the octimal system is called etred and written 100.

For time it would be necessary (to complete the system) to have the day consist of 32 hours, and then the range of calculations would be an harmonious whole, each branch bearing a distinct co-relation to all the others, enabling calculations of weights, measures, money, navigation and astronomy to be all conducted on one system, and that system the only one whereby a distinct co-relation can be created between the weight of a pound of soap, the capacity of a pint of champagne, and the measure of a yard of cheesecloth.

Having briefly outlined the shortcomings of the metric system, let us, to be perfectly fair, apply the same tests to the octimal. It is proposed to take, as the unit or standard of weights and measures the British lineal inch. It is no more arbitrary than the metre, and will occasion very little change in our existing weights and measures.

In mechanical work the present measurements would be unchanged. Everything now divided octimally, i. e., into halves, quarters, eighths, and so on to sixty-fourths. Leaving the inch, therefore, as it is, the only change would be in making 8 (of course written 10) inches in a foot, by which our present two-foot rule would become a three-foot one. And let me ask those engaged in manual training how they would like the addition to their work caused by the introduction of the metric system.

It so happens that a cubic inch of pure aluminum weighs 1½ ounces avoirdupois, which would be a convenient standard of weight. By using this et (10) inches, or octimal ounces, would be a pound (12 ounces avoir.) and three pounds at the present weight, therefore, become four pounds octimal.

As to measures of capacity, a very slight change only would be needed. The octimal cubic foot, etred inches (present 64) contains practically 7½ quarts. Reduce the size of a quart slightly to have et (8) to a foot, and we have an absolutely perfect system of measures of capacity.

Et minims, 1 gill ..... 1 inch cube
Et gills, 1 pint ..... 2 inch cube
Et pints, 1 quart ..... 4 inch cube
Et quarts, 1 peck . . 8 inch (oct. foot) cube
Et pecks, 1 bushed. . . 16 (oct. 2-ft.) cube
Et bushels, 1 standard .....
..... 32 inch (oct. 4 foot) cube
Et pecks, 1 tank .....
..... 64 inch (oct. 8 foot) cube

The smaller measures can, if necessary, be obtained by reducing to the smallest size required.

In measures of weight the same progression would be used, and every one of them be clearly co-related to the unit of length, the inch.

As to currency, the pound sterling is the standard of to-day, and would remain so. It is conveniently divided into eight half-crowns. The suggested coinage is:

Gold—£1, Et (8) dollars present coin.
Silver—1 dollar, etred (64) cents, present half crown.
Silver—Half dollar, four et (32) cents, to be minted.
Silver—Quarter dollar, two et (16) cents, to be minted.
Silver—Eighth dollar, et (8) cents, to be minted.
Nickel—Four cents, to be minted.
Copper—Two cents, penny.
Copper—One cent, halfpenny.

Until withdrawn from circulation, of course, the old coins could be used. The table would read:

Etred (64) cents.....1 dollar
Et (8) dollars.....1 pound

In time, four et (32) hours would constitute a day, divided into etred (64) minutes each. This would harmonize with the present compass and make each hour coincide with et (8) degrees. Each degree would show et (8) minutes on the dial, the degree itself being divided into etredtis, et of which would be a minute of time. Those acquainted with practical navigation will recognize the great improvement such a change would be.

To put it shortly, the octimal system can be introduced with much less change than the metric. It is absolutely perfect in co-relation between its various branches. Commercial calculations are practically done away with except for prices. Weights could be ascertained by simply multiplying the number of cubic inches by the specific gravity of the substance in comparison with the unit.

The necessity for the present process known as reduction would be entirely removed, all sub-divisions being by inspection. The more difficult calculations, such as cubing, would be simplified, inspection showing the result without the complicated reduction and division at present necessary.

And what is more important than all, the whole octimal system can be taught in a very short time to any child old enough to count up to eight.

By the new names to numbers, each would specifically state what it meant. Instead of the meaningless jumble as at present from ten to thirty, each number would explain exactly what it was. What idea does eleven convey to a child, or twelve, thirteen, fourteen, etc.? If fourteen means anything to a child, it must mean four tens. I know it may be stated as four and ten. Then confusion and wrong instruction is at once apparent, teaching the child to put the units before the tens, and who can blame a child for writing it 410 four hundred and ten.

These things may appear easy to you, but experiment with young children and you will find out the difficulty they experience.

The names et one, two et one, three et four mean something, and every word gives a specific number arranged in the way it is written.

I know that some of the advantages mentioned in rapidity of calculation are equally applicable to the metric system; but, after all, the decimal system, in whatever form it is used, causes a large amount of unnecessary work. I need not reiterate the self-evident truth that every-day commerce, particularly retail, is carried on in halves and quarters. Then why not have the system of numeration founded on the general needs?

Is it not foolish to write 25, when everyone calls it a quarter, or .125 when we want to speak of an eighth? If the metric and decimal systems (and they cannot be separated) are good, their absolute use in every particular is logically their highest development. No one will assert that such is the case; every hour of the day we disprove it.

There is not a single advantage claimed for decimalization which is not accentuated in the octimal system, and susceptible of more extended use.

In this province we all know the want of a system of coinage suited to the needs of the community. We have long and short bits—10 and 15 cents—and yet the use most often employed in respect of them is to purchase something worth 12½ cents. In one instance the shopkeeper loses 2½ cents, or 20 per cent. of the outlay, and in the other the purchaser. This would all be done away with once we used the octimal system. The time has gone by when a radical change can be tabooed because it does not suit old fogeyism. If a radix of eight is better than ten, then, to use the vernacular, "eight goes," and I think I have said enough to show its manifest advantages.

Even the high priests of decimalization admit its defects, its inadaptability to the needs of commercial division. The latest work in eulogy of the metric system, "Decimals and Decimalization," by Arthur Harvey, F. R. S. C., declares: "The decimal system is in some respects inferior to others. As it is often convenient to halve a half, eight would be in some ways better than ten." Then why place an inferior on a pedestal and then fall down and worship it, when we have the best ready to hand?

The consensus of opinion is that people require to be educated to appreciate the metric system. But why educate them to learn what should be the basis of mathematical education? The Anglo-Saxon race should lead the world, and why not strike at the root of the matter and reform arithmetic, root and branch? A moment's study will, I am sure, show all of you that, once introduced, the octimal system would be much better adapted to the needs of commercial life than any other; the only difficulty is to introduce it.

There is not an important mathematical institution to which it has been presented that has not approved of the octimal system. The president of the American Mathematical Society, Cornell University, the Bryant & Stratton Business College, and many others, both in America and Great Britain, have unanimously endorsed it, and its inventor will this year conduct a large school in the vicinity of London to prove its utility.

And why should the teachers of the inventor's own province not carefully investigate the subject? That is all I ask. The principal and registrar of Columbian College, New Westminster, after a careful investigation, have approved of it in these terms:

"It will be safe to say that not only will the work of ordinary calculation be greatly reduced and simplified, but that many important operations will be brought within the limits of our public schools that now belong to higher mathematics. We think the ease with which a system can be mastered by the young student, as well as the simplification of laborious methods, will at once be evident from the following:

"First—the multiplication table will be reduced to seven tables.

"Second, by this system, the figures which form any expression will be at once suggested by the naming of the expression. This is not so at present, e. g., when we say eleven, there is nothing to suggest one, one. Twelve is another example, and thirteen, fourteen and many succeeding expressions are illogical and imperfect in their suggestiveness of the numbers required.

"Third—Reduction in many forms will be found unnecessary. If I know a surface measurement to be 546 square inches, we will not require division by 144 to determine the number of square feet, but will know at once by inspection that 5.46 is the number of square feet contained in such surface.

"Fourth—Weights and measures of capacity have been so harmonized that when we know by measurement the volume of a vessel, we determine its capacity by inspection, and its weight by multiplying the volume with the specific gravity of the substance.

"Many other examples might be advanced, but the above will be sufficient to show the immense advantage of the octimal system of notation.

"There is at present an agitation for the adoption of the French metric system, which, if adopted, will make an entire change in our units of weight and measurement. Moreover, the French system is ill-adapted to mechanical pursuits, besides rendering useless all our present graduated mechanical appliances.

"The octimal system will secure to us all the theoretical advantages of the metric system, as well as adapt itself perfectly to all our mechanical appliances and operations, without any fundamental change in our unit of measurement of weight. Such a system, we feel assured, will become the notation of the future, inasmuch as it is the simplest and most practical method ever discovered."

That being the case, I make no apology for bringing the matter to your notice as forcibly as possible. And I do not think I am requesting too much when I ask you to carefully consider the matter; and if you find—as I am sure you will—that a radix of eight has much to recommend it and nothing in its disfavor, it will be your duty to assist Captain Cooper in every way towards the dissemination of what he has aptly termed "The Twentieth Century System of Notation."

TRIALS OF A LEGISLATOR.

From Printer's Ink.

Senator Mason was illustrating the trials which an honest legislator has to meet. He recalled the case of a member of the New York General Assembly when that body was considering canal legislation. A friend came to him and said:

"Jim, if you will vote for the canal bill I can get you a thousand dollars."

Mr. Mason was indignant. He replied with spirit:

"This is an insult! You attempt to bribe me to vote for this bill? I will make sure to vote against it!"

"All right, Jim; that suits me quite as well. If you vote against it I can get you fifteen hundred."

"I will not be bribed!" declared the member, with growing anger. "I see that there is money being used on both sides, and I shall refrain from voting, and at the same time I will tell you why."

"Well, Jim, tell you what I'll do," said his friend, "if you would neither vote nor speak, I might get you $2,000. Most anybody would pay you that to stop you talking."

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS SCARCE.

The unusually lively state of business in railway, commercial and financial lines is being felt by the telegraph companies, and the scarcity of telegraph operators to handle the volumes of telegrams is the cause of inconvenience to them. The same state of affairs is also reported from the United States. In Canada the interchange of telegrams between all sections of the country consequent upon the new enterprises in mines, railways, stock exchange transactions, and all the other kindred interests has been swelled abnormally during the past year in comparison with the previous periods. To meet this state of affairs both the Great North-Western Telegraph Company and the Canadian Pacific Railway's telegraphs are building new lines and providing extra equipment.

But the scarcity of telegraphers is a graver problem, and its solution has become such a question that it is likely systematic efforts will be made to equalize the demand and the supply by imparting a knowledge of telegraphing to certain classes of employes whose duties bring them in contact with the operating departments.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A Glance Backward

What Was Thought Thirty Years Ago of Mainland Railway Connection.

Suggestions In London Paper That Seymour Narrows Be Bridged.

The building of the Canadian Northern railway to the Coast and making Victoria the terminus of a transcontinental railway, gives present interest to an editorial which appeared in the London Morning Post of October 28, 1872, when the settlement of the San Juan difficulty was fresh in the public mind. The article was written by Lieut.-Col. Stewart, R. E. It says:

The damage done to the interests of England—or of Canada, which is the same thing—by the San Juan boundary decision, is to be considered and counted under two heads: first the interruption to the navigation of the British Columbian waters contingent upon war with the United States; and, secondly, the immediate steps that must, or that ought, to be taken to neutralize as far as may be the adverse effects of the decision, and to restore the equilibrium that has been disturbed by it. As to the first, the damage to our interests in the event of war will greatly depend upon the nature and extent of the precautions and preparations which we may in the meantime take for preserving and exercising our military power on the North Pacific. If those precautions and preparations be sufficient, then the possession of San Juan by the Americans would avail them little, for on the outbreak of hostilities we should either occupy the island or neutralize its forces and armaments. The damage contingent upon war might be included in and, so to speak, measured by the precautionary arrangements that should be adopted in the immediate future. What, then, have we to secure, and how is it to be secured? To arrive at the desired conclusions, it is necessary to examine into the peculiar position, conditions and prospects of our territories in the North Pacific. Vancouver Island and British Columbia being now integral parts of the Dominion of Canada, and forming, moreover, the only western outlet and seaboard of that colony, must be maintained and protected in a thorough and effectual manner if Canada is to develop her vast central fertile plains and to form the newest and nearest route between Europe and the East—if, in a word, she is to become a great nation rather than a straggling colony. It is needless to remark that Canada, as a weak dependency, would be a constant source of danger to the Empire, and that, powerful and sufficient for her own defence, she would not only relieve us of this menacing danger, but would establish that political equilibrium on the American continent which is so greatly to be desired for many reasons. But in order to this development of the power and resources of Canada it is necessary that the projected transcontinental railway shall have as secure a terminus on the Pacific as it will have on the Atlantic ocean at Halifax. Such a terminus it would have had on the British Columbian shore opposite to Vancouver Island. The Island would, as it were, have constituted a huge natural fortification with impassable wet ditches, behind which the terminus would have lain in almost unprecedented security. Now, however, that fortification can be turned. If the Americans convert San Juan into an offensive and defensive naval and military position, the absolute security of the inner waters, and therefore of the terminus, would be lost. The Americans know that better than we do. It is well understood that President Grant attaches the highest importance to the possession of San Juan; and we are told that the Americans generally are more pleased and elated at the victory in respect to San Juan than even in the case of the Geneva Award. Professor Maury's opinion on this subject is well worth noting. He wrote thirteen years ago—"Vancouver Island commands the shores of Washington and Oregon, and whether the terminus of the Northern (American) road be on Puget Sound or at the mouth of the Columbia river, the munitions sent there could be used for no other part of the coast, for Vancouver overlooks them. . . Vancouver would prevent, for Vancouver commands their coasts as completely as England commands those of France, on the Atlantic. . . . The Straits of Fuca are as close as the Straits of Gibraltar." But the Straits of Fuca will no longer be "close" to the Americans. They have now got inside them in a commanding position; and when San Juan shall have been turned into a stronghold the domination by Vancouver Island complained of by the Americans will in a great measure be neutralized—that is to say, we shall lose the advantage and security we should otherwise have enjoyed.

Are we, then, to sit down with folded hands, and, admitting and lamenting the damage we have sustained, do nothing to regain our ascendency? Surely not. We owe it to Canada as well as to ourselves to retrieve the mischief that has been wrought by our blundering policy. But how is that to be done? By taking, for one thing, a lesson from the Tartar of the proverb who was "caught." We have to catch the catcher, to close the Straits of Fuca again, to hold San Juan within our teeth, by establishing a fortified naval station at the southern end of Vancouver Island, to the end that our ships may hold the command of those waters. That is the chief—but not, as we shall show, the only—step to be taken. We have in Esquimalt a magnificent harbor, and we must have a dockyard there for our North Pacific fleet, a fleet which even in ordinary times of peace, must now be represented permanently by considerably more force than at present. The colony has been so anxious, without reference to the San Juan question at all, for the establishment of a dockyard at Esquimalt, that it has, though ill able to afford the expense, offered to share the cost of its construction. We now owe it to the colony to do even more in this way that it asked. But another consequence must seemingly follow from the new condition of affairs set up by the award. The terminus of the railway ought apparently to be at the fortified harbor of Esquimalt, which is to the south or seaward of San Juan. If we may not have the free navigation of the waters between Vancouver and the Mainland, then the railway should come to meet the ships outside the obstruction; and, luckily, there is no insuperable difficulty in the way of bringing this about. Even independently of the San Juan question, it was proposed to carry the railway through Vancouver to Victoria and Esquimalt. But that which formerly was only desirable will now be a necessity. The railway can be taken to a point on the Mainland high up on the Straits between it and Vancouver, where these Straits can be bridged by utilizing an island lying conveniently in them, or passed by a steam ferry. The point of crossing being high up, narrow, and protected naturally by very strong currents—the shores on each side being in our possession—could be artificially strengthened so as to prevent an enemy destroying the bridges or ferry. By this arrangement, the main entrance into British Columbia would be through Vancouver Island, and the damage that the possession of San Juan by the Americans could inflict upon our colonies be reduced to a minimum. If it be said that what is proposed could not be done save at a considerable expense, that must be admitted. But if the damage done to us were merely sentimental, or to depend alone on very remote contingencies, there would not be much for us to complain of. The damage is something more than that. Our pockets, as well as our feelings and remote interests, will probably have to suffer for our lack of skill and good fortune. It will be very lucky for us if, by the expenditure of a little money, we can neutralize the effects of the recent award. We should now face the question boldly, and endeavor, cost what it may, to aid Canada in her magnificent design of developing the great country lately added to her, of peopling the continent from ocean to ocean with subjects of the flag of England, of securing to us the shortest of all possible routes to the East, and of establishing a counterpoise to the great power, with which it is difficult beyond measure to live on terms—all of which desiderata would be jeopardized if we allowed ourselves to be squeezed out of British Columbia.

OGILVIE MILLING CO.

Something About the Enormous Business That Has Changed Hands.

In reference to the sale of the Ogilvie Milling Company reported in telegraphic despatches some days ago, the Montreal Star has the following interesting information:

A transaction involving the purchase of the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company and the organization of a gigantic corporation in its stead is now on foot, and it is expected will ere long be definitely closed.

The main figures in the enterprise are Mr. Charles R. Hosmer, of this city, and Mr. F. W. Thompson, general manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company, with headquarters at Winnipeg. It seems that large financial interests have been brought into the deal, principally through Mr. Hosmer, and the new company will operate more extensively in the grain business and flour manufacturing than any business organization now in the country, the flour manufacturing business being extended in a manner quite impossible under the present organization.

It is said that the sale of the Ogilvie estate will be complete, the family retiring from the business altogether, and it is further stated that the new organization will pay in the neighborhood of $2,500,000 for the entire business, goodwill and all.

Mr. Charles R. Hosmer and Mr. F. W. Thompson were in the former's office in the C. P. R. building to-day. Both gentlemen said that they were not in a position to talk at the present time. It is known, however, that the deal is on foot with every prospect of its being closed within a very short time.

Mr. Hosmer has long been impressed with the possibilities of the Western Canadian wheat belt, and has often expressed the opinion that the people of the Dominion did not realize what the wheat crops in Manitoba and in the Territories meant to the country. It is well known that the milling facilities of the country have not progressed in proportion to the ever-increasing crops, and the idea of the new company is to extend the milling business to the extent not before thought of.

It is suggested that Mr. Hosmer will be the president of the new company, and that a number of influential capitalists, English and American, will be interested in the newly organized enterprises.

The possibilities of the Northwest as a food-producing section for the Empire has been carefully thought out, and the yearly increase in the wheat acreage of the Northwest Territories calculated upon.

For many years Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, the late head of the company, was known as the largest individual miller in the world, and after his death the W. W. Ogilvie Milling Company had the reputation of being the biggest organization of its kind in the British Empire, being only exceeded by some of the very largest corporations in the United States.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, who took over much of the management of the Ogilvie Milling Company after the death of Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, has long resided in Winnipeg. From this point he looked after Mr. Ogilvie's business for him, and that gentleman depended on him to a great extent.

It is expected that the new company will greatly increase the mill capacity, which is now upwards of 7,500 barrels per day, and further that many additional elevators will be constructed. The active management of the business will be in the hands of Mr. Thompson, who will, it is expected, be located in Montreal.

The name of the company will undergo a change, and the Ogilvie family, for the first time for upwards of a century, will have passed out of the flour manufacturing business in Canada.

A hundred and one years ago the father of the late W. W. Ogilvie and of the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie constructed a mill at Jacques Cartier, near the city of Quebec, and afterwards erected a second mill at the Lachine Rapids, the same being located on the land now owned and utilized by the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic & Land company. In 1852 W. W., John and A. W. Ogilvie joined their father's business, which by this time had grown to be the largest of the kind in Canada, and the same year the Glenora mills were erected on the Lachine canal. Year by year the business increased and mills were erected at Winnipeg, Seaforth and Goderich, together with the Royal and City mills at Montreal.

Mr. William W. Ogilvie gradually assumed control of the entire business, devoting all his energies to its advancement. The Hungarian process of flour making was first introduced into Canada by him, and he also had the distinction of being the pioneer wheat buyer of Manitoba, making his first trip out there in 1875.

Upon the death of the owner, the W. W. Ogilvie Milling company was organized and incorporated, with a capital of $1,500,000. The company owns and operates four large flour mills, situated at Montreal and Winnipeg, and, as already stated, the total capacity is 7,500 barrels per day. The company has upward of 70 grain elevators in the province of Manitoba and in the Northwest Territories, with a capacity of over 5,000,000 bushels.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.

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$10.00 for $1.00

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Buy Similkameen Valley Coal Company's Shares and make it

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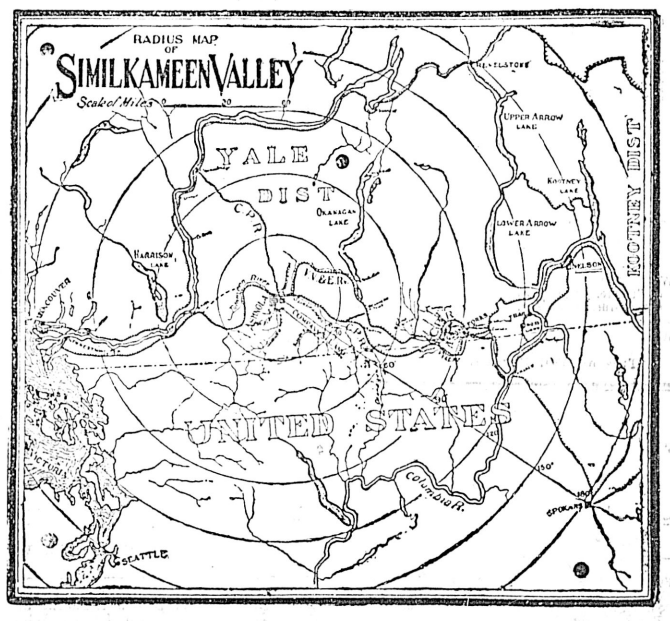

The map shows the location of the Company's coal land and their city of wonder, progress and prosperity, ASHNOLA. Water power, timber limits and electric light. Stockholders participate in the profits of all the above-mentioned. Estimated assets of the Co. are now $1,350,000. THE ASHNOLA COAL CO., LIMITED, OF TORONTO, is also establishing its Western Office and pay roll at ASHNOLA. ASHNOLA SMELTER, LIMITED, now an assured fact, with a capitalization of $2,000,000, will not only erect a smelter with a 5,000 ton daily capacity, but will also make ASHNOLA its Head Office, which means a pay roll of three gigantic incorporations for ASHNOLA. These facts make it prossible for the Similkameen Valley Coal Company's shares to advance to at least $25.00 within the next year. These shares are now being offered by our official brokers at $1.10 on calls of 10 cents per month, with non-forfeiture clause, which means you get shares for the cash you pay into the Company in any event. For further information and prospectuses, apply to

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